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The March of the Nations

By RUFUS STEELE

Roosevelt Takes Bold Action

Asks Congress for Vast Power

Bank Reform to Follow Relief

New Currency Will Be Ample

Banker Aldrich Wants Change

Arms Split Imperils Europe

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT takes drastic, confidence-inspiring steps to meet the banking emergency in the United States. In his message to a special session of Congress he outlines a definite, courageous course and asks to be empowered to carry it out. He asks for the immediate reopening of all sound banks and provisions for currency expansion during reorganization. He asks that the Executive be given control of the banks for the protection of the depositors. Afterward will come legislation directed against speculation with depositors' money and other violations of positions of trust. Continuation of the strangling of banking facilities is unthinkable—The President moves to end it at a single stroke.

¶ President Roosevelt declares his action marks the beginning of a new relation between the banks and the people. He leaves no doubt that he plans the clean sweep that will give the American banking system its long-needed reform and depositors the solid assurance to which they are entitled. While two comprehensive measures are being prepared for Congress, he asks amendment of the Federal Reserve Act to provide ample additional currency for use at once—Relief appears on the immediate horizon for a nation that admirably has kept its head and its heart.

¶ Winthrop W. Aldrich, chairman of the Chase National Bank, stirs the financial world by demanding legal separation of investment enterprises from deposit banking. In announcing that the Chase Bank divorces its affiliated securities company, he calls for the immediate purging of commercial banking from speculating leadership. In asking separation of banking from investment activities he sets himself in opposition to some of the largest companies and strongest men in Wall Street. He wants publicity that will inform the public of actual bank resources and conditions—Thus a wise banker takes the lead in what looms as an inevitable next step.

¶ Europe faces a serious situation over arms. The Disarmament Conference comes to a deadlock, with America temporarily passive. When France urges that part of its plan providing a continental pact for mutual assistance Germany, Italy and Hungary line up against it. Premier Daladier and Joseph Paul-Boncour confer with Prime Minister MacDonald and Sir John Simon in Paris in an effort to bring together British and French views. Unless accord is found Paris sees Germany rearming and a war-threatening race in armaments begun—Both nations want Washington's aid.

¶ Germany, in the midst of a domestic struggle, has difficulty also with its foreign relations. Neighbor countries retaliate for the Reich's efforts to be self-sufficient. The Czech National Bank, seeing exports halt, will grant no more marks for financing imports from Germany into Czechoslovakia. Yugoslavia, its wheat and corn shut out, will not renew its trade treaty. Hungary demands reprisals—The nations need many things, but mostly they seem to need each other.

¶ The International Labor Office finds that 42,000,000 workers in 17 nations are covered by unemployment insurance. Of the nine countries having compulsory insurance, Germany leads with 17,920,000 workers. A big problem is whether such insurance should be made applicable to agricultural as well as industrial workers. At its May meeting the International Labor Conference will seek uniformity in schemes—As world reorganization proceeds every willing worker's job may come to carry a guarantee.

¶ The Irish Free State again refuses to rush through a bill abolishing the oath of allegiance to the British Crown. The abolition measure fostered by President Eamon de Valera promptly passes the Dail, but the Senate holds it up. Richard Wilson moves that debate wait upon a negotiation between the Free State and the United Kingdom, and the vote sustains him. The Senate can delay for only 60 days—But much might happen in 60 days to save a difficult situation.

¶ The War Department makes public the remarkable experiences of two officers in flying from New York to Washington. Capt. Albert W. Stevens, Air Corps photographer, and his pilot, Lieut. Charles D. McAllister, rise to 26,000 feet and find the temperature 51 degrees below zero. They encounter a 120-mile head wind and for hours their Fairchild cabin plane hangs stationary or is swept backward. Breathing oxygen and working frozen cameras, the men secure novel pictures. For rare adventure merely step out the door—the trap door leading to the sky.

French and English Start Move To End Disarmament Deadlock

Paris Statesmen Declare Peace of Europe Depends Upon United Front, With America Participating, Against Rearmament of Germany

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

PARIS, March 9—On the outcome of conversations between M. Edouard Daladier and M. Joseph Paul-Boncour with Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Sir John Simon, who are to arrive in Paris this afternoon, depend not only the fate of the Disarmament Conference, but, the French are convinced, the future peace of Europe.

Practically the entire press today declares failure of the Geneva meetings imminent unless the French and British statesmen reach an accord on some common program designed to break the present deadlock.

Even those papers which have heretofore been most optimistic now admit that the recent rejection by Italy and Germany of the continental acceptance at Geneva of the French proposal means failure of the French disarmament plan to find general acceptance at Geneva. The French Government regards the situation as serious.

At the Quai d'Orsay the problem was presented as follows: If the conference fails to achieve positive results by incorporating the equality of rights it demands Germany will rearm. Yet Germany rejects the security measures which France considers an essential preliminary to further disarmament.

Only one thing would prevent the open rearmament of Germany and consequent armament race leading to war, and that is a united stand by Britain, France and the United States against the Reich's rearmament.

Realization of the first stage of this united front is what France hopes to obtain from the consultations opening here tonight. It is believed here that the British ministers will propose some sort of compromise, based on the project for international concord on arms which M. Daladier is known to favor and which would enable France to make some concessions in the form of further reduction in effectives.

The French Government is understood to be willing to envisage negotiations at Geneva on the basis of some such accord with Britain while awaiting the return of Mr. Norman H. Davis of the United States with the new Administration's program.

Work Insurance In World Covers 42,000,000 Jobs

International Compact of Uniform Type Planned for Geneva Action

Special from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA—Nearly 42,000,000 workers are now covered by unemployment insurance schemes in 17 countries, according to a report recently published here by the International Labor Office.

Nine countries have compulsory insurance of this type; in nine others it is voluntary. Switzerland figures in both groups, because some cantons have a compulsory and others a voluntary system.

According to the most reliable statistics available, the number of persons insured in each country is as follows:

Compulsory System	
Germany	17,920,000
Australia (Queensland)	160,000
Austria	979,000
Bulgaria	280,000
Great Britain and No. Ireland	12,770,000
Irish Free State	284,000
Italy	4,500,000
Poland	1,056,000
Switzerland (12 cantons)	250,000
Total	38,199,000
Voluntary System	
Belgium	818,00
Denmark	306,000
Finland	68,000
France	173,000
Norway	47,000
Netherlands	496,000
Switzerland (11 cantons)	200,000
Czechoslovakia	1,356,000
Total	3,464,000

Spain also has a system of voluntary insurance, but the number of workers covered is not known. A system of compulsory insurance in the State of Wisconsin was established by an act of Jan. 28, 1932, but is not yet in effective operation. In Russia, a system of compulsory insurance was established in 1922, but the payment of benefits was suspended in 1930.

The International Labor Conference, when it meets in Geneva in May, will consider the advisability of drawing up a draft international convention providing for uniformity in the various national unemployment benefit schemes.

One of the principal questions which arises in this connection is whether such schemes should be made applicable to agricultural, as well as industrial, workers. Unemployment in agriculture has shown a considerable increase in recent years. This has been due, in part, to improvements in agricultural machinery, which have been introduced with great rapidity.

Jehol Aid Is Sought With Publicity Vans

JEHOL CITY, Jehol (with the Japanese army), March 9 (AP)—A 250-mile journey across Jehol with the advancing Japanese force during the past week disclosed a series of practically deserted villages with 95 per cent of the buildings shuttered and only the aged and children visible.

Closely in the wake of the victorious army were Manchoukuo's "publicity wagons," loaded with quaint, gaudy posters proclaiming the Japanese-advised Government of Manchoukuo an earthly paradise.

City walls were placarded while troops still were marching in and professional Chinese-speaking propagandists harangued the remaining populace, urging it to support Manchoukuo and promising liberation from what was termed the corruption and exactions of Chinese war lords.

The conduct of the Japanese was exemplary. They paid for whatever they used and were billeted only in unoccupied buildings.

The lightning Japanese drive scattered the Chinese armed bands throughout the countryside and it may take months to eradicate this menace.

Behind the troops came groups of Manchoukuo officials, taking over offices in the towns and cities deserted by the Chinese.

Drys to Campaign In Law's Defense On United Front

Show Little Concern Over Leaving Speakeasies to Action of States

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 9—Delegations from leading dry organizations comprising the National Conference of Organizations Supporting the Eighteenth Amendment gathered here today to plan their course of action in the fight against ratification of prohibition repeal in the states.

An executive committee meeting preceded the general meeting which is to be held this afternoon. Among those who attended the committee meeting were: Dr. F. Scott McBride, representing the Anti-Saloon League of America; Mrs. Ella A. Boole, president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union; Bishop James Cannon, chairman of the board of temperance of the Methodist Church, South and Dr. Edwin C. Dinwiddie, representing the National Prohibiton Board of Strategy.

Officials said at the close of the committee meeting that any program adopted will be in accordance with that worked out by other dry groups, indicating that repeal opponents will present a united front in the coming fight. Indications are that while there may be new groups set up to work for the election of dry delegates to the state ratifying conventions, the older organizations such as the Anti-Saloon League and the W.

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Germany's Police Put Under Control Of Hitler Forces

Bavaria Alone Left Out of Fascist Move to Consolidate Rule

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, March 9—Fascists are today in direct control of the police throughout the entire Reich, with the one exception of the State of Bavaria.

Last night the Reich's Minister of the Interior unexpectedly removed the police heads of Baden, Wuerttemberg, Saxony and Schaumberg-Lippe. Fascist commissioners of the Reich have been placed in charge of the police forces.

Already controlling the police in Prussia and six smaller states where they dominate the Government, the Fascists, or as they are officially called, the National Socialists, have now practically consolidated their position by taking charge under recent emergency powers.

Meanwhile the Fascists, who have become the strongest party in several states where they previously have had practically no share in the Government, are moving to make their strength as shown in the Reichstag election effective in dominating state administrations. In Baden and Wuerttemberg they are rebuilding the Government, while in Saxony the Prime Minister, after a talk with the Chancellor, Herr Adolf Hitler, yesterday, has recommended dissolution of the Saxon Landtag and new elections.

Flags Fly Together

The Fascist swastika and the black, white and red flags of Nationalists now fly from public buildings throughout the Reich and even from the Brandenburg Gate at the head of Unter den Linden. In response to the protest of the Roman Catholic Center Party against the storm troopers' hoisting swastika flags over Cologne public buildings, Capt. Hermann Goering, Reich's Minister of Interior Affairs for Prussia, replied that in the March 5 elections "an overwhelming part of the German people recognized the swastika flag. I assume responsibility that the will of the majority may be defended against the wishes of any group which has not understood the appearance of the signs of the times."

Open Drive on "Reds"

Political police have transformed the confiscated Communist headquarters in Berlin into an office from which the campaign to "uproot" Communism from the capital will be directed. Count Helldorf, leader of the Berlin Storm Troops, spoke at the ceremony where the party flags of the government coalition were hoisted above the building. The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, regarded as close to the National Socialists, quotes him as saying:

"We stand at the beginning of a German revolution. . . . For every Storm Troop member who from today on is murdered in Berlin three Communists must expiate with their lives."

The Government has decided to move forward the date for the Reichstag meeting, at which Parliament will be asked to pass an empowering law giving dictatorial powers, to the Hitler-Hugenberg Cabinet. It is now expected to meet March 21.

Leading Rôle in Cuban Drama Falls on American Ambassador

Weekly Latin-American Article

By GEORGE HOWLAND COX

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 9—Upon the relations between the American and the Cuban Governments very largely depends the continued well-being of Cuba, and in this relationship the person and activity of the American Ambassador plays a predominant part. Thus the identity of the Ambassador to be appointed by President Roosevelt is attentively awaited by Cuba, and the record of the incumbent, Mr. Harry F. Guggenheim, throws a clear light upon the past as well as future affiliations.

Opponents of the Cuban Government, and their American sympathizers, in their anxiety to convince Washington that United States troops are needed in Cuba, have roundly criticized the American Ambassador. Not only have they charged Mr. Guggenheim with advising Washington to "keep its hands off," but have accused him of withholding his good offices to protect Cuban youths imprisoned in Havana for political intrigues against President Machado.

Much can be forgiven in these busy days when financial, economic and political problems press heavily upon a people already burdened. And, usually, attacks upon an Ambassador can be set down as passing hysteria. But to pass over the imputations against Mr. Guggenheim is not easy since their purpose has been to incite American citizens to join in a movement to oust the Cuban President.

Ordinarily, the duties of an American diplomat in Cuba are interesting and not too trying. They require a whole lot of patience and tact. When, however, the situation changes and politics come to the front, the job grows troublesome and the Ambassador gets into the thick of things. A recent letter to a New York paper explains this where it says: "The American Embassy receives the cross fire from both sides: the Government and the Opposition. The Government would make it clear that the Administration is firmly buttressed by the support of the Ambassador, and that means the United States. The Opposition, too uncoördinated to threaten the stability of the Government, must find a scapegoat to justify itself and its followers. The Ambassador serves this purpose."

When Mr. Guggenheim arrived in Cuba during 1929 affairs were be-

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Scarcity of Cash Opens Peoples' Eyes To Free Entertainment Cities Provide

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 9—Everybody knows the old saying that the best things in life are free, but not until money is scarce do people usually take advantage of them.

One could lead a quite delightful life in Chicago, almost without any money at all, by just going around "doing" the various things which are offered entirely free of charge. A decison to explore these possibilities, made during the bank moratorium, with everybody counting pennies, brought revelations which should stand one in good stead even when money becomes more plentiful.

Perhaps one likes lectures most. Well, there is almost a complete education awaiting him. Music, there's a lot of that too. Or art, or museums, or just sights.

It was on leaving Marshall Field's big store, where an unusual event had just taken place that the urge to explore really originated. For at Field's some 3000 persons had heard a delightful complimentary piano recital by Mr. Moissaye Boguslawski, well known pianist and to all of them it appeared to mean just as much as if they had paid precious money at the box office.

This to build one's program on, it seemed one should go find some lectures. "Lectures," said the publicity man at the University of Chicago, "I have written a whole lecture on our free lectures." In it he brings out that by pursuing the free-lecture program one can hear authoritative talks on almost any subject in the world, and that almost every important speaker who visits Chicago is scheduled to talk at the university. Also, one can hear there regular organ recitals in the chapel, learn about ancient history at the famous Oriental Institute, and, in fact, is faced with a program which to all except the most ambitious might be intimidating.

Motion pictures? Of course. Try the Field Museum for those. Especially for children. The pictures, however, provide entertainment and instruction for everyone. More lectures at the museum too, lectures by explorers, geologists, geographers, and of course, plenty of interesting exhibits.

Everyone knows, probably, that the art institute offers plenty of free showings, but not so many people know that even the exclusive Arts Club has times when the barriers are let down and the public invited to free viewings. It's the old story of once started, never know when to stop, but still one can't overlook the Aquarium, the Planetarium, the numerous free organ recitals in the churches, and the Sunday Evening Club, where music religious and secular talks are blended into an interesting evening's program.

And not once do you have to resort to "gate crashing."

Roosevelt Demands Dictatorial Power Over All Banks, With Full Authority To Open at Once Those Found Sound

Head of Chase National Bank Against Mixing in Stock Trading

Urges Many Reforms In Banking Practice

Would Abandon Affiliates and Cut Directorates to Workable Size

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 9—A vigorous broadside, condemning the practice of affiliating commercial banking with investment banking and calling for drastic reforms of the entire banking system in this country, is before financial leaders here today from Mr. Winthrop W. Aldrich, chairman of the governing board of the Chase National Bank, the largest bank in the world.

Mr. Aldrich's program, which would affect some of the most powerful and conservative financial institutions in the United States, including J. P. Morgan & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co., was made public last night simultaneously with the announcement by him that the Chase National Bank will divorce its affiliate, the Chase Securities Corporation, which controls the largest security distributing system in the world.

Mr. Aldrich, who succeeded Mr. Albert H. Wiggin as head of the Chase National Bank in January, represents the John D. Rockefeller interests, largest stockholders of the institution, and his statement, therefore, is regarded as doubly significant. It is also of import that he is a son of the late Senator Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island, who was one of the authors of the Aldrich-Vreeland bill enacted following the panic of 1907.

Condemns Own Bank

Striking out at many practices which his own bank has followed, Mr. Aldrich makes clear the far-reaching nature of the banking reforms which he advocates by asserting that he does not think that the Glass bill "goes sufficiently far in separating the business of commercial banking from that of dealing in securities."

Declaring that to separate banks from their security affiliate, is "only half the problem;" he recommends four specific measures for dealing with the situation.

These measures would forbid a corporation or partnership to take deposits even under regulation unless it is subjected to the same regulations and publishes the same statements as do commercial banks; would prohibit any officer or director or any member of a partnership dealing in securities to hold office or directorship in any commercial bank or bank taking deposits; would limit by statute the boards of directors of commercial banks to a reasonably small number of persons who were "in a position really to discharge their responsibility to stockholders, depositors and the business community."

All commercial banks, Mr. Aldrich holds, should be required to be members of the Federal Reserve System, which "was founded for the purpose of serving the governmental and commercial life of the country" and their management should be "actuated solely by the desire to carry out such purposes in a sound and conservative manner."

Curbs on Stock Activities

Mr. Aldrich's proposal to prohibit any corporation or partnership from taking deposits unless it is subjected to the same regulations as commercial banks, and required to publish

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The President's Message

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

On March 3 banking operations in the United States ceased. To review at this time the causes of this failure of our banking system is unnecessary. Suffice it to say that the Government has been compelled to step in for the protection of depositors and the business of the nation.

Our first task is to reopen all sound banks. This is an essential preliminary to subsequent legislation directed against speculation with the funds of depositors and other violations of position of trust.

In order that the first objective—the opening of banks for the resumption of business—may be accomplished, I ask of the Congress the immediate enactment of legislation giving to the executive branch of the Government control over banks for the protection of depositors; authority forthwith to open such banks as have already been ascertained to be in sound condition and other such banks as rapidly as possible; and authority to reorganize and reopen such banks as may be found to require reorganization to put them on a sound basis.

I ask amendments to the Federal Reserve Act to provide for such additional currency, adequately secured, as it may become necessary to issue to meet all demands for currency and at the same time to achieve this end without increasing the unsecured indebtedness of the Government of the United States.

I cannot too strongly urge upon the Congress the clear necessity for immediate action. A continuation of the strangulation of banking facilities is unthinkable. The passage of the proposed legislation will end this condition and I trust within a short space of time will result in a resumption of business activities.

In addition, it is my belief that this legislation will not only lift immediately all unwarranted doubts and suspicions in regards to banks which are 100 per cent sound but will also mark the beginning of a new relationship between the banks and the people of this country.

The members of the new Congress will realize, I am confident, the grave responsibility which lies upon me and upon them.

In the short space of five days it is impossible for us to formulate completed measures to prevent the recurrence of the evils of the past. This does not and should not, however, justify any delay in accomplishing this first step.

At an early moment I shall request of the Congress two other measures which I regard as of immediate urgency. With action taken thereon we can proceed to the consideration of a rounded program of national restoration.

Co-operative Mood Sweeps Congress; Rainey Is Elected

Utterback Seated; Brewster's Protest Referred to Committee

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 9—As Senate and House met in a strongly coöperative and nonpartisan mood, the important organization of a new session was necessary.

Senate organization was a relatively simple matter, Mr. John N. Garner having already been sworn in as Vice-President. Then Senator Key Pittman of Nevada was elected president pro tempore.

In the House, it was necessary to go through the formality of electing Representative Henry T. Rainey to the Speakership before regular business could be undertaken. New senators, also, had already been sworn in at the special session held on inauguration day to provide for continuity of the Government.

To expedite matters in the House, Mr. Rainey followed the example of his predecessor, Mr. Garner, by swearing in the entire body of new members at one time instead of doing it by state delegations, the practice up until the last Congress.

Mr. Rainey assumed his new office with a tribute to the patriotism of the Republican opposition during the World War when they coöperated loyally with the Wilson Administration and expressed confidence that in the present emergency they would show the same devotion to the public good by laying partisanship aside.

Representative Bertrand H. Snell of New York, Republican leader, had previously given his assurance that the minority would throw its support whole-heartedly behind President Roosevelt's emergency measures.

"Today," Mr. Rainey said, "we are engaged in another war—more serious in character and presenting greater dangers to the republic than the World War.

"In the serious business which is ahead of us, we are already assured that back of us are the people of the entire United States, exhibiting a patience and a fortitude in the midst of their difficulties unparalleled in the history of this or any other nation. No danger of Communism presents itself to us. Fascism can never find a place here. We are finding a way out of our present difficulties and God grant we may find it quickly."

As the new House members were sworn in, Mr. John H. Utterback (D.), Maine, was requested to step out of the regular line, and his seating, which is contested by former Gov. Ralph O. Brewster, was deferred for debate. After short discussion, Mr. Utterback was seated but Mr. Brewster's protest was referred for debate. Representative Snell led the opposition. He said a very dangerous precedent was being established of seating a candidate for whom no certificate of election had been issued. His resolution was voted down by the House, 295 to 108, and Mr. Utterback was seated. Mr. Brewster's protest was referred to committee. This is customary procedure in a contested case.

Zangara Pleads Guilty

MIAMI, Fla., March 9 (AP)—Giuseppe Zangara today pleaded guilty to charges of murdering Mayor Anton J. Cermak of Chicago when his attempt to assassinate President Roosevelt here Feb. 15 failed.

Cash Distribution In Massachusetts Founded on Needs

Limits Set on Amounts Drawn for Pay Rolls and Emergency Need

The distribution of emergency funds in Massachusetts through the banks has been placed solely on the basis of individual needs with limits set on the amounts to be drawn by depositors and by industry to meet pay rolls.

It was substantiated at the bank commissioner's office, today, that banks have been authorized, if they so desire, beginning tomorrow, to pay out to depositors who can prove a definite need, a maximum of $10 on old accounts. At the same time, employers were informed that they would be able to obtain funds according to their individual needs up to $25 per employee.

These reports coming from the bank commissioner's office can be accepted as rifts only in the clouded financial skies. They are permissive measures, solely, and do not have to be complied with unless the resources of the bank justify it.

It was also pointed out by the Clearing House Association that shortly, some temporary plan will have been worked out so that pay rolls may be met in full.

Precautions Advised

Employers who have been in arrears on their payments to workers can, the first week, draw out not more than the specified amount. This ruling will apply each succeeding week pending the initiation of some new form of currency or some other general authorization from Washington.

In connection with the authorized payments to be made by the banks, the bank commissioner issued the following cautions:

"Every precaution shall be taken to prevent hoarding or the unnecessary withdrawal of currency.

"No state banking institution shall engage in any transaction under this regulation which is in violation

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Things Present

If there are valid reasons why hoarded gold should not be taxed, they should be brought forth at once. The people who were patriotic enough to leave their money in the banks to carry along the nation's credit should not be penalized. Everyone who has felt the pinch of the banking crisis should read—and pass along—the editorial "Shall Hoarders Be Rewarded?"

Youngsters will find an illustrated article on the Young Folks' page which may turn many a shed into a pottery.

Admirers of Bret Harte will enjoy the story of his arrival in San Francisco. Home Forum page.

A selection of the best cartoons of the week appears on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

The third article in the Cabinet Members series will discuss the life and work of the new Secretary of War, George H. [illegible]. Look for it tomorrow.

Friday brings the Women's Activities—Home Making page, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," Hymnal Notes, and more Ad-O-Grams.

Seeks Right to Reorganize Banks Needing It, and to Open Them

Message Is Short, Clear and Concise

Record Action Assured on Emergency Banking Bill in Both Houses

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 9—In a terse and smashing message convening the Seventy-third Congress in special session today, President Roosevelt started legislation on its way to speedy passage which will open sound banks forthwith throughout the United States, provide additional currency to meet the nation's needs and prepare for ultimate banking reform.

The presidential message, based on a full emergency legislative program the essential sections of which ran to 17 printed pages, fully covers the present emergency and gives a breathing spell in which equally drastic but more permanent reorganizations can be worked out.

Immediate steps which President Roosevelt asked of Congress and intends to carry forthwith into effect include:

1. Dictatorial presidential control over all banks for the protection of depositors, in order to make their reopening possible.

2. Authority to open sound banks straight away.

3. Power to examine such banks as are not declared to be sound now, and open them as soon as they are given a clean bill.

To Reorganize Other Banks

4. Power to reorganize other banks until they are firm and solid enough to reopen.

5. Amendments to the Federal Reserve Act to provide for additional currency, adequately secured, to meet fully the nation's money demands, without increasing the unsecured indebtedness of the United States Government.

At the same time, President Roosevelt states that he intends to request two other emergency measures, as yet unrevealed, which he considers vital in the crisis.

For some time after Congress convened and the President's message was read, Senator Carter Glass (D.), Virginia, and Representative Henry B. Steagall (D.), Alabama, went meticulously over the emergency legislation preliminary to its introduction, while Treasury officials and the legislators were telephoning minor corrections to the Government printing office as the bill was hurriedly rushed through.

But its essential lines, subject to very minor change, are:

1. Validation of the emergency action already taken by the President.

Renewal of War-Time Power

2. Reënactment of section 5B of the Trading With the Enemy Act (endowing the President with additional authority to continue his emergency powers.)

3. Granting of authority for such control over all banks for the protection of depositors and credits, and providing for prompt reorganization of non-liquid banks upon sound foundations of permanent liquidity.

4. (a) Amendment of the Federal Reserve Act to permit direct loans to corporations or individuals on collateral of United States obligations.

(b) Extension of broad powers to Federal Reserve banks to lend to member banks on sound assets not now eligible as collateral for such loans.

(c) Authorization for Federal Reserve banks to issue Federal Reserve bank notes:

(1) Against obligations of the United States;

(2) Against notes of corporations in partnership, or individuals, secured by United States Government obligations;

(3) Against member bank notes secured by sound assets:

Clarifies New Currency

Thus the form of the new currency issue is made clear. Its security consists of government bonds, and sound assets of corporations and individuals. Apparently, therefore, the issue would not be redeemable in gold. Certainly, its backing is not gold reserve, but liquid assets. It appears therefore to rest on a different basis than present issues.

But some of present currency is not redeemable in gold, and with actual gold reserves even at their legal minimum, American currency under the new issue would appear to be exactly as solid as at present. And the quantity of new currency which will be issued is highly indeterminate.

Just as in the case of scrip, the tendency is away from vast new issues, and if public confidence mounts sufficiently to melt present hoards, obviously a big issue of new money would not be required.

Other provisions of the new bill are of equally arresting importance. Loans from the Government direct to individuals are an innovation, coupled with the new currency in an attempt to meet fully the nation's need for money.

Of equal importance is the provision for opening banks with 100

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Women Advocate Solid Virtues In Training of Youth

Moral Safeguards of Church and State Praised at Club Conference

Accelerating entrance of youth to their true inheritance in the design of wholesome national life by churches and the law-making elements was forecast today at the Hotel Statler in Boston by speakers at the Youth Conference of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs.

They pointed out that one good effect of the present national crisis is to bring about a reassessment of values and a tendency to swing away from some unfortunate influences of the past to a revival of the old, solid virtues which helped to make the country great.

The Rev. Hilda L. Ives, rural secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Churches, spoke of the value of spiritual education, especially in a time of material confusion, and indicated that the churches are doing an heroic job to meet the demands made upon them by the times. That spiritual things have not lost, but rather increased, their hold on the people is shown in increased church attendance and a flourishing of group interest.

Judge Emma Fall Schofield, associate justice of First District Court of eastern Middlesex County, detailed a considerable amount of recent legislation devised to add new safeguards to the home and the family in a time when many people have become confused and perhaps even cut adrift from the old foundations by the upheaval of social forces through economic disturbance.

As difficulties arose, Judge Schofield pointed out, constructive elements of the community had concentrated study and labor on measures which could be legislated into a "protective covering" for the fast-changing situation, with the result that on the morrow, when a new structure emerges, there will be a whole set of new safeguards for that structure, safeguards which have come out of concise and taxing experiences.

Mr. Harold Hill Blossom, Boston landscape architect, discussed the artistic planting of grounds around the home, illustrating with colored lantern slides the pleasure and propriety of embroidering a balanced home life by the beautifying of its surroundings.

This afternoon Dr. Valeria H. Parker, director of community organizations within the American Social Hygiene Society, discussed the values of home life, with particular emphasis on the problem of the adolescent; and Laura Huxtable Porter, accompanying her talk with a short recital of related poetry and music, discussed the theory and practice of music in the home.

The conference continues tomorrow with speakers on the subjects of moving pictures, vocational guidance, the problems of story telling and the appraisal and reassessment of moral values in American education.

Society's Museum Grows During Year

One of the largest gifts received by the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities during the last year was $10,000 from the estate of Mr. George A. Peabody of Danvers. Reports read by officials of the society at the twenty-third annual meeting, in the Harrison Gray Otis mansion yesterday afternoon, showed the organization to be in splendid condition.

Mr. William C. Endicott, president, reported membership of 2948. The museum has grown more during the last year than during any other period in the society's history, according to Mr. George Francis Dow, director.

Among the gifts received by the library were 510 books and about 500 photographic negatives of oil portraits by Copley, Stuart and Sully painted between 100 and 175 years ago. Officers of the society were re-elected.

State Enforcement Statutes Retained In North Dakota

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BISMARCK, N. D., March 9—North Dakota's lawmaking bodies voted to retain the state prohibition enforcement laws by a vote of 30 to 18 shortly before the closing of their session.

On the day the final vote was taken to retain the prohibition laws action was also taken by the House on a Senate liquor store bill which was carried by a vote of 58 to 50. This bill provides for the establishment of liquor stores throughout the State if and when Congress legalizes the sale of malt and vinous beverages.

Pressure from Gov. William Langer finally obtained passage of a sales tax bill which provides for a straight out tax on nearly every commercial transaction, involving money transfers.

The demand for state-wide scrip carried a bill through both houses, but failing an emergency clause it does not go into operation until July 1. It includes a provision making it unlawful for any individual or business to refuse to accept scrip at its face value when offered in payment of indebtedness.

An income and utility tax was passed increasing the State income tax and providing for a 12 per cent tax on the gross income of the utilities. The Senate had previously voted a 6½ per cent tax on the latter, but concurring later in the House amendment joined in making the tax on utilities the heaviest the State has known.

Boston Art Notes

Vose Galleries

Maritime subjects still are favorites for display this season. The Vose Galleries in Copley Square have just such an exhibition now, the fourth we recall of sea pictures displayed in Boston since the first of the year. The subject is attractive, to be sure, dear to the hearts of natives of the seacoast. Artistically, however, the pictures prove too similar, too specialized, to whet the imagination of the æsthetically minded.

At Vose's we may compare the visualization of Mr. Charles Woodbury with Mr. Frederick Waugh, of Mr. Frank Vining Smith with Mr. George Bandriff. Some portray ships, with the sea as a backdrop, some paint the sea for its own sake: its moods, its movement, its color. Winslow Homer, one of the pioneers of this subject matter, is represented by two pictures here. Homer made the sea adjacent to other things—to the shore, to man with his seafaring activities, to the atmospheric sky. His pictures, are, accordingly, far more allusive, far richer in content. Those for whom the surging surf is stimulating will be regaled by this show at Vose's.

In another gallery there may be seen still-life paintings made in Hawaii by Mr. Lloyd Sexton. The flowers are seen at close range, and are carefully articulated, almost to conventionalization. Among them may be seen hibiscus, poppy ginger, night-blooming cereus, day lily.

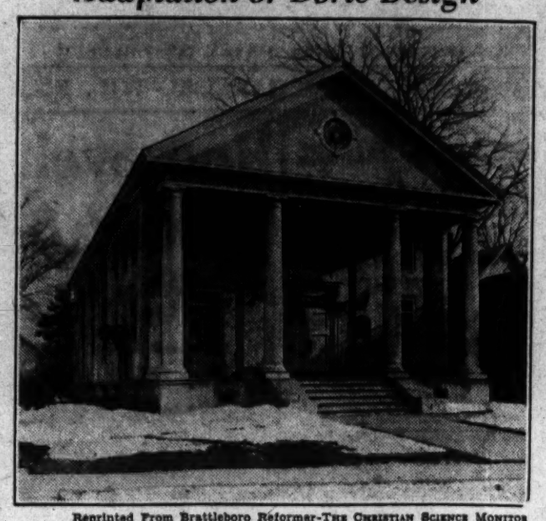
Doll and Richards

Mr. Sam Charles shows his painting-drawings at Doll and Richards on Newbury Street. This artist has demonstrated his talents often to Bostonians and has found many admirers. His combination of a swiftly applied, sparingly used line with washes of color is engaging.

Looking at the line at close range, we find it casual, though effective in producing the illusion of space. The color is most approximate, a mere suggestion of local tone without the least definition; it is not very carefully modulated or too sensitively felt color, for it gives one the impression of being brushed on direct from the tube.

Mr. Charles's more subtle work is that in monochrome wash-and-drawing. Here he succeeds without benefit of pigment itself in suggesting tone by modulations of neutral washes. The line seems more significant, more sensitively wrought. There is a group of painters in Paris and New York who practice this fluid method of calligraphic stroke and pallid tint. With proper application it can be made to produce sketches of great subtlety. D. A.

Adaptation of Doric Design



Reprinted From Brattleboro Reformer-THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, BRATTLEBORO, VT.

Christian Science Church Dedicated

BRATTLEBORO, Vt.—Upon dedication of the edifice of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Putney Road, this city, the Brattleboro Reformer published an article containing the full text of the First Reader's dedication address. Excerpts from the article follow:

"'Christian Science services . . . were started in Brattleboro, Vt., in 1898. A member of The Mother Church who had just come to Brattleboro to live, felt inspired to open her home to any who desired to attend Christian Science services. The number increased each week until it seemed best to organize a Christian Science Society. After a few months a hall was secured and a Reading Room fitted up. We took steps to become organized as First Church of Christ, Scientist, obtained a charter Aug. 9, 1904, and were taken under the wing of The Mother Church.

"'As we outgrew our temporary quarters we found larger and more suitable ones. The years that followed denoted steady growth and naturally we began thinking of a material edifice suitable to our needs. Finally a lot on Putney Road facing the Common was selected. The laying of the corner stone took place Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 25, 1920, at 8 o'clock in the morning.

"'Favored by mild weather, the work of construction progressed without interruption. Contributions to the building fund were made regularly and were of generous proportions and the following July (1921) we held our first service in this edifice.'"

Shriners Board Ship For Tropical Cruise

Members and friends of Aleppo Temple, Mystic Shrine, boarded the Cunard Line steamer Franconia at East Boston today, ready to sail at 7 o'clock tonight on a special cruise of that vessel to Havana and Nassau, under leadership of Mr. Clarence C. Colpitts. There were 223 booked to sail from Boston on the vessel, which calls at New York tomorrow to embark another large party of Shriners. It is the fourth of a series of five cruises of this vessel from Boston.

Aboard ship, yesterday, the Rotary Club of Boston held its weekly meeting and luncheon, the members inspecting the big liner and cables were exchanged with the Rotary International of England and Ireland.

Montpelier Mayor Takes Out Phone as Economy

MONTPELIER, Vt., March 9 (AP)—If you want to do business with this city's Mayor hereafter, you'll have to do it in person.

Voters decided Tuesday to cut the tax rate from $3.50 to $3.25, and today Mayor W. L. McKee ordered the telephone in his private office disconnected.

National Defense Drains Cultural Coffers of China

Modern Education System Sacrificed to War Needs, Y. M. C. A. Man Says

China, the cradle of education and art in the Far East, is being forced by western civilization and Japanese aggression to sacrifice its cultural aspirations on the altar of militarism, according to Mr. S. M. Cowles, newly appointed executive secretary of the Army and Navy Y. M. C. A., who recently returned from that troubled land.

More than 12 years ago, Mr. Cowles relates, he went to China in the service of his organization to help meet what he considered an urgent need of Chinese youth—education. Since that time he has witnessed in China the development of what he terms the world's finest theoretical educational system which is now hampered in actual practice by diversion of funds into the coffers of war.

China has nailed all its standards in the past, he stated, to the educational and cultural mast. In his extensive travels throughout China he did not see a statue or memorial to a war leader—all were monuments to the advancement of Chinese culture.

The world sees only the smoke of a single conflict in the Far East, he said, but the Y. M. C. A. official, as a close student of Chinese affairs, beholds an even greater struggle going on in the Chinese consciousness. Banditry and outside aggression, he pointed out, are breaking down the inherent resistance of the Chinese people toward the impulse to think in terms of war.

It is with the hope of maintaining China's integrity in its educational ideals that the foreign division of the Y. M. C. A. is mobilizing its facilities in the Far East. The organization's contribution to Chinese-American friendship is summed up by Mr. Cowles as follows: "We are interpreting the best that is in America to the Chinese."

Smith College Holds Model League Meeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, March 9—The Model League of Nations that opens at Smith College today will find the problem of monetary stabilization as a timely issue on its agenda for the initial meeting of one of its committee. The session, attended by 350 delegates from 27 colleges, will adjourn Saturday.

During the three-day sessions, committees, the council and the assembly will consider current problems such as the Chaco dispute, disarmament, the Sino-Japanese controversy and economic recovery. The machinery of the League of Nations, in procedure and in structure, will be imitated as nearly as possible. A critique of the functioning of the Model League will be presented Saturday by Sir Herbert Ames, former financial director of the League of Nations secretariat.

Delegates to the league are scheduled to come from the following colleges: Albertus Magnus, Amherst, Bates, Boston University, Brown, Clark, Colby, Colby Junior College, Connecticut College for Women, Harvard, Mount Holyoke, University of New Hampshire, Pembroke, Pine Manor, Princeton, Radcliffe, Rhode Island College of Education, Rhode Island State, Smith, Springfield, Tufts, University of Vermont, Wellesley, Wesleyan, Wheaton, Williams and Yale.

Waste Material Gives Work to 6000 Persons

About $338,000, involving work for 6000 persons, was received by the Morgan Memorial during the past year from waste material contributed by friends of the organization and made over by those receiving the work, according to a report made Tuesday by Mr. F. C. Moore, treasurer. Mr. Moore was one of the speakers at the "open house" held in connection with the annual meeting of the corporation and the directors.

The sum of $247,935 was paid to these workers in wages through this plan, which is designed to give "not charity, but a chance," the speaker pointed out. Mr. William J. Kurth was elected president of the Morgan Memorial and Mr. Courtney Guild, vice-president. Among the other officers chosen to serve for the coming year were Miss Kate F. Hobart, clerk; Mr. F. C. Moore, treasurer, and Dr. Edwin J. Helms, executive secretary and chaplain.

Rebecca Herself

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DOROTHY MAJOR

Who Takes the Title Rôle in the Production by the Clare Tree Major Children's Theater of "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm" at Jordan Hall Saturday Morning and Afternoon.

Up-to-Date Charter Revision Is Urged

Revision of Boston's charter is urged in the current copy of "City Affairs," published today. A review of the history of Boston reveals that once in every generation since a charter was granted it has been thoroughly revised.

"Twenty-four years have elapsed since the last revision in 1909," the paper says. "It is now time for another critical analysis of the organization and functioning of our city government, with a view to bringing it up-to-date."

Since 1909, the magnitude and cost of the city's government has increased four to 10 times as fast as the population, and politicians have been "whittling away" the important provisions of the charter, the article points out. While the population has increased but 16 per cent, the debt per capita has grown 53 per cent, total employees 74 per cent and cost of government per capita 160 per cent.

State Senate Favors 'Buy American' Policy

The Massachusetts Senate showed itself favorably disposed toward the "Buy American" movement by substituting a bill to this effect for an adverse committee report, yesterday. The only other noteworthy action taken in the Senate was the rejection of the bill which would permit "free speech" without a license from local authorities.

Another attempt to lower governmental salaries in cities and towns was checked in the House when a bill to this effect was refused substitution for an adverse committee report.

Coal Imports Gain

Coal, coke and briquets imported into the United States in 1932 totaled 887,372 long tons, compared with 746,546 tons in 1931, the imports last year being facilitated largely by depreciated currencies and prevailing ocean freight rates, according to Mr. Hugh D. Butler, New England manager of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Isolation Program In Trade Opposed As Futile Economy

'Buy American' Would Bring Financial Disaster, Dr. Elliott Believes

The "Buy American" campaign points the way to complete disruption of the nation's economy, abandonment of its democratic government and extension of Fascism into an embittered world, according to Dr. William Yandell Elliott, professor of government at Harvard University.

Those urging national economic isolation for the United States are espousing a policy that would immediately result, he said, in depressed exchanges, while efforts of tariffs to guard against this disparity would force the exchanges still lower.

"The United States would be handicapped in all markets in its struggle to compete against falling currencies," he continued. "The ability of foreign nations to buy American goods would be entirely destroyed. Even if temporary measures like the proposed one should strengthen and establish industries in this nation, they could not survive when the measures were taken off. The embargo against importations must be permanent or its effect would be to wreck the entire domestic economy when removed."

Since the other nations could not sell to the United States, they would be forced, he averred, to take supplies of goods and commodities from those countries whose exchanges they could procure through selling to those nations.

The effect of this development, he asserted, would be to render it impossible for the debtor nations to repay any substantial portion of their debts except in gold, and France alone is able to do this with the supply of all the other countries involved at the danger point. Consequently it would be necessary for the United States to write off $15,000,000,000 of private debts and about $11,000,000,000 of the war debts.

"Sacrifices of this magnitude," according to him, "would sink the internal credit structure of the nation. With the export trade and the credit structure so crippled, the Government, obligated to aid the unemployed and the various wounded segments of its industrial structure, would have to act drastically to save a bankrupt nation. With the strain so increased and the taxable capital so diminished, the nation could not escape a collectivist economy."

Fascism or Fascist nationalism would be summoned to salvage something from the capitalistic economy, Dr. Williams believed. Ultimately dictatorship would win to an adjustment on a self-sufficient basis, but in the meantime the standards of living would have been lowered by levies on the capital resources of the country.

Consequently, following this distressful evolution the nation might emerge on some self-sufficient plane, but, he pointed out, the nation would be devoid of the necessary accumulation of capital to undertake extensive programs and the credit of the state would be sadly impaired. In addition democracy would have gone by the boards.

"Under such conditions the inevitability of struggles for raw materials not possessed—nonferrous metals, jute, copra and tropical products—is apparent. America would be delivered to Fascist imperialism in an embittered world," he said.

Dartmouth Teacher Honored

HANOVER, N. H., March 9 (AP)—Dartmouth College today received word from the Italian embassy at Washington that Prof. George C. Wood of the romance language department had been awarded the Italian bronze medal of merit.

General Tire & Rubber Co.

Management control of the Compania Hulera El Popo, S. A., the only tire manufacturing company in Mexico, has been taken over by the General Tire & Rubber Company. The Mexican company has been operating in Mexico for 10 years.

Events Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Dr. Hendrik J. de Lange, C. S., member of The Christian Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices if Christian Science Organization at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Room 5-330, Pratt Naval Architecture Building, 55 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, 5:15.

Boston Association of Smith Alumnæ: Meeting, showing of motion pictures, College Club, 40 Commonwealth Avenue, 8.

Simmons College: Lecture, "Poetic Inspiration," by Dr. John Livingstone Lowes of Harvard, 8.

Park Street Club: Dinner meeting, debate on war debt cancellation. Boston City Club, 14 Somerset Street, 6.

Boston City Club: Meeting, Gov. Joseph B. Ely and Mr. Charles F. Hurley, state treasurer, speakers, 7:30.

Russian Club of Boston: Motion pictures of pre-revolutionary Russia, Junior League, Zero Marlborough Street, 8.

Boston Public Library: Illustrated talk, "Flower Folk of New England," by Mr. Percy A. Brigham, auspices Field and Forest Club, lecture hall, Boylston Street, 8.

American Society of Refrigeration Engineers: Dinner meeting, illustrated talk, "The Present Practice in Cold Storage Refrigeration," by Mr. A. W. Oakley, Walker Memorial Hall, M. I. T., 6:30.

Harvard University: Concert by Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conducting; Mr. Richard Burgin, soloist; Sanders Theater, 8.

Theaters

Plymouth—"When Ladies Meet," 8:30.
Majestic—"Cavalcade" (film), 8:30.
Copley—"The Red Mill," 8:30.
Fine Arts—"Vienna, City of Song" (film), 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

Events Tomorrow

Harvard University: Conference on educational problems, auspices Graduate School of Education and New England Association of English Teachers, Agassiz House, Radcliffe College, 4. Open to public.

Charlotte Cushman Club: Reception to members of Clare Tree Major Children's Theater, 1 Marlborough Street, 11.

Meeting on "Tea Room Management," Middlesex County Extension Service, 19 Everett Street, Concord, 10:30.

Children's Museum of Boston: Lecture, "The Land of Windmills," 11 and 2:30; Stamp Club meeting, 4. Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: French sculpture, Miss Maginnis, 11.

New England Association of Commercial Executives: Luncheon, Hotel Statler, 12:30.

Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs: Youth conference; morning meetings, 10 to 11:15; luncheon and speaking program, 12:45; Hotel Statler.

Theaters

Majestic—"Cavalcade" (film), 2:30.
Fine Arts—"Vienna, City of Song" (film), 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays, except Monday, 9 to 4. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Costumes of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries assembled by the Massachusetts Society of the National Colonial Dames of America; modern woodcuts; American furniture lent by Mr. and Mrs. George Alfred Cluet; sixteenth century French engravings.

Grace Horne Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—Oils and water colors by Harley Perkins and John C. E. Taylor. Through March 11.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Paintings by Joseph Goss Cowell. Through March 11.

Goodspeed's Print Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Animal etchings colored in oil, by Stark Davis.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Forty-fourth annual exhibition by the Boston Society of Water Color Painters.

Scherwee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

St. Botolph Club, 4 Newbury Street—Exhibition of oils.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Paintings of the sea by John P. Benson. Through March 11.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Paintings by Lee W. Court. Through March 10.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Paintings by Guilio di Blass. Through March 11.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park Street—Exhibition of embroidery by Mrs. Harris P. Mosher. Through March 10.

Fine Arts Theater, Norway Street at Massachusetts Avenue—Exhibition by Adolph Arsen. Through March.

For further exhibitions see Tuesday's Monitor.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and colder tonight and Friday; minimum temperature tonight near 25; fresh west or northwest winds.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Generally fair and colder tonight and Friday.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Generally fair and colder tonight and Friday except snow flurries in north portion tonight.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong westerly winds probably of gale force over south and central portions diminishing late tonight and fair weather tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	42	54	Montreal	32	32
Bismarck	0	16	Nantucket	42	60
Boston	39	51	New Orleans	54	68
Buffalo	22	32	New York	38	48
Calgary	0	8	Norfolk	50	58
Charleston	48	64	North Platte	18	40
Chicago	18	44	Philadelphia	40	54
Cincinnati	28	54	Phoenix, Ariz.	52	82
Denver	34	54	Pittsburgh	28	44
Eastport, Me.	32	40	Portland, Me.	40	50
Hatteras	52	58	Raleigh	48	68
Honolulu, T.H.		72	St. Louis	30	56
7 p.m., Mar. 8	68		St. Paul	0	28
Helena, Mont.	6	34	Salt Lake City	36	46
Huron, S. D.	-2	26	San Francisco	50	64
Jacksonville	50	62	Santa Fe, N.M.	36	62
Kansas City	26	48	Seattle	34	46
Key West	68	78	Tampa	54	66
Los Angeles	48	60	Washington	42	52
Memphis	48	60	Wichita, Kan.	30	52
Miami, Fla.	62	78	Williston, N.D.	2	8

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time March 9.
B—Maximum March 8.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 9:34 p. m., Friday 9:47 a. m.
Height of tides 8.4 feet, 9.5 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:14 p. m.

Radio Programs

Eastern Standard Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Discoverers' Club.
5:15 NBC, "Dick Daring"; sketch.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 NBC, George Rector's Cooking School.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News"—Mr. Henry E. Williams.
6:30 Studio; sport review, Bill Williams.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy.
7:15 Studio soloist.
7:30 "Laws That Safeguard Society."
7:45 NBC, Octavus Roy Cohen mystery drama.
8:00 NBC, "Captain Diamond"; sketch.
8:30 NBC, "Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller"; sketch.
8:45 NBC, "Thurston, the Magician."
9:00 NBC, Death Valley Days sketch.
9:30 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
10:00 NBC Players.
10:30 Local dance music; news.
11:00 Studio; sport review, Bill Williams.
11:15 NBC, Ann Butler, comedienne.
11:30 NBC, Josef Levine, concert pianist; concert orchestra.
12:00 NBC, Sam Robbins' Bermudians.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.
5:30 Dog talk.
5:45 NBC, "Seketary Hawkins"; sketch.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 "Sign of the Red Apple."
6:45 NBC, Andrea Marash; orchestra.
7:00 Fauntleroy and Van.
7:15 NBC, Juvenile Sketch.
7:30 Salute Program.
7:45 "The Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Rudy Vallée's Orchestra; Bert Lahr; Helen Morgan; sketch; George Givot.
9:00 NBC, "Captain Henry's Show Boat"; soloists; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, "Baron Munchausen"; Cliff Hall; orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15-12:00—NBC dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Ben Alley; orchestra.
5:15 Fashion Parade Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 Discoverer's Club.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "Voice of the Saxophone."
6:25 Contest Band.
6:30 Local dance music.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Buck Rogers."
7:30 Dramatic sketch.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter's News Flashes.
8:00 CBS, Comedy sketch.
8:15 CBS, Jack Smith; trio; orchestra.
8:30 Twentieth Century Ensemble.
8:45 CBS, Lyman Orchestra; Newsboy.
9:00 CBS, Ruth Etting; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Comedy team; soloists; orchestra.
10:00 Boston Emergency Relief: Philharmonic Ensemble; speaker.
10:30 Local dance music.
11:00 Announcements; news.
11:15 1:00 Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Local and CBS dance music.
5:30 Organ recital.
5:45 CBS, "Cowboy Tom and Indian Chief."
6:00 CBS, H. V. Kaltenborn, commentator.
6:15 CBS dance music.
6:45 CBS, "Just Plain Bill."
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Dinner music.
7:30 CBS, Keller, Sargent and Ross.
7:45 Local dance music.
8:00 Dramatic sketch.
8:30 CBS, Vincent Sorey's Orchestra.
8:45 Malden Civic Opera presents "Pirates of Penzance."
9:15 Local dance music.
9:45 Announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, "The Foreign Legion"; sketch.
10:30 CBS, Boswell Sisters, vocal, trio.
10:45 CBS, Morton Downey; orchestra.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:30 Isham Jones's Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:15 p. m.—Daily talk.
12:45 p. m.—Musical programs.
2:30 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:30 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, Music Appreciation Hour, Walter Damrosch, conductor.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 p. m.—NBC, Faarm and Home Hour.
1:45 p. m.—Local and NBC programs.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheer-Up."
9:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—Same as WBZ.
12:00 noon—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—NBC dance music.
2:00 p. m.—Local studio and musical.
3:10 p. m.—NBC, Metropolitan Opera presents Wagner's "Tristan and Isolde."

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
11:30 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Reports; news.
12:15 p. m.—St. Paul's Cathedral.
12:45 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—CBS, American School of the Air.
2:30 p. m.—CBS, Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor.
4:00 p. m.—CBS and local popular programs.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Reports; news; music.
9:45 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
3:00 p. m.—Announcements; news.
3:15 p. m.—Studio concert music.
4:00 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:30 p. m.—CBS, Army Band.

Japan Motorship Docks

With 600 tons of cargo from Japan, the new motorship Nankai Maru, seventh of a group of express motorships of the Osaka, Shosen Kaisha, built for that company's fortnightly service between Boston, New York and Far-East ports, arrived at Boston today.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Special boat train with de luxe coaches leaves South Station every day at 6:00 p. m. Back Bay 6:08 p. m. Steamer due New York at 7:00 a. m.

Reservations and tickets at South Station, Back Bay and Consolidated Ticket Office, 67 Franklin Street. Phone Hubbard 6800.

Round trip automobile rates reduced 25%.

WEEK END EXCURSION $6.00 Good Going Saturday Night Returning Sunday or Monday

NEW ENGLAND STEAMSHIP CO.

Boston - New York

$2

Finest Coaches on the Road
Leave Daily
395 Tremont Street, Boston Hancock 7307
141 W. 51st Street, New York Circle 7-3844
9 A. M.—1 P. M.—10 P. M. and 12 midnight
TICKETS SOLD ALL DAY

Hub Motor Coach Line, Inc.

To the Public:

In most cases employers of labor are meeting the emergency by issuing payroll checks, several to a person, each of small denomination, to be used by their employees with local tradesmen as the equivalent of currency.

In the comparatively few instances where this method is not practical and to insure against distress, the Boston Clearing House banks are putting into operation a plan for making available a limited percentage of the payroll in cash. In such instances each employer of labor will inquire of his own bank how to make application for this percentage.

It is expected that shortly, either through some Federal plan or through the issuance of Clearing House certificates, provision will be made so that payrolls may be paid in full.

MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK
SECOND NATIONAL BANK
NATIONAL SHAWMUT BANK
WEBSTER & ATLAS NATIONAL BANK
FIRST NATIONAL BANK
NATIONAL ROCKLAND BANK
NEW ENGLAND TRUST COMPANY
STATE STREET TRUST COMPANY
UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY
BOSTON SAFE DEPOSIT & TRUST CO.
UNION TRUST COMPANY
BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

March 9, 1933
Boston, Massachusetts

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY

BOSTON

March Housewares Sale

Nickeled Copper Whistling Kettle

$1.00

When the water steams, the little bird on the spout whistles merrily. Bird and handle are of black bakelite. Two-quart capacity.

$4.95

Specially priced! 6-cup size Coffee-Vac glass coffee-maker with electric heater — complete with chrome-plated tray as sketched.

$1.00

Similar to utensils at $2. 10½-inch heavy cast aluminum chicken fryer with self-basting cover. Retains flavor of meats.

24 for $1.00

Kernwood toilet tissue — 1000 full-size (4½x5 inches) sheets to roll. Green, blue, yellow, orchid, rose or white.

Mail or phone orders filled. Call HUBbard 2700

THIRD FLOOR—ANNEX

City Management Government Plan Continues Appeal

Eleven Added to Already Long List Outlined in 1933 Yearbook

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 9—Since the city-manager form of government was first adopted by Staunton, Va., in 1908, the plan has spread so rapidly that it is now in force in 445 cities and counties in the United States, Canada, Ireland and Puerto Rico, and only 17 cities which tried it have given it up.

This rapid growth of the council-manager form of government is outlined in the City Manager Yearbook for 1933, recently released by the International City Managers' Association here, which tells how, even during the recent conditions under which most communities are not hasty about making radical changes, there were 11 new council-manager municipalities.

The reason most cities adopt this form of government, according to Mr. Clarence E. Ridley, executive director of the association, is because the experience of other cities under the plan has convinced them it offers them something better than they have.

As the situation now stands, one out of every five cities in the United States over 10,000 population has the city-manager form of government, according to the yearbook. Municipalities adopting the plan in 1932 were Elmira, N. Y., Harbor Springs, Mich., Minot, N. D., Monroe, N. C., Northampton, Penna., Orange, Va., Paducah, Ky., Port Arthur, Texas, San Mateo County, Calif., Ventura, Calif., and Williamsburg, Va. In 13 other communities which had adopted it in 1931, the manager plan went into effect in 1932.

Cincinnati, Ohio, is put forward in the yearbook as one of the best examples of what the city-manager plan has done for a city. In a statement by Mr. Louis Brownlow, director of the Public Administration Clearing House, Cincinnati is credited with having advanced from one of the worst-governed cities in the United States to having the reputation of being the best-governed large city in this country. This city, he adds, has become "a symbol of hope for municipal democracies the whole wide world around."

Canadian Shipping Bill Faces Senate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, March 9—The Senate of Canada yesterday received the new shipping bill, an intricate piece of legislation designed to remove Canadian ships and shipping from under the wing of the Imperial Shipping Act and bring them under all-Canadian legislation.

The Dominion's ships under the new act will be known as "British ships of Canadian registry," Mr. Arthur Meighen, the government leader, in introducing the bill said: "We have as much right to the title of British ships as the United Kingdom. The question arose as to whether we should retain the title of British ships or adopt a new title of Canadian ships.

"It was decided to retain the title British ships and in that way the oneness of the great British mercantile marine is by the very fact of the title, maintained. Our ships become British ships of Canadian registry.

"The responsibility comes to us now because of the passing of the Westminster Act," said Mr. Meighen, "which enables Canada if it so desires to substitute for sections of the imperial statutes applicable to this Dominion, acts of the Parliament of Canada."

Ontario to Save On Evening Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Following requests from school boards which are in financial difficulties, school boards throughout Ontario may discontinue evening classes in the vocational schools, it was recently announced by Premier G. S. Henry, Minister of Education. This action has been taken to help local boards who find themselves unable to secure revenue, and not to cut government expenses, as the cost of night classes to the province is not high.

Some classes were recently closed because of small attendance, or where accommodation was lacking, as well as classes which might be considered hobbies. Should all night classes in vocational schools in the city be discontinued, the amount saved would be from $120,000 to $150,000.

Roosevelts Visit Justice Holmes On His Birthday

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP)—A 40-minute visit from President and Mrs. Roosevelt was the ninety-second birthday present received yesterday by former Supreme Court Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes.

The visit started at early dusk. But a patient crowd that kept getting larger and larger waited for President and Mrs. Roosevelt to emerge from the staid, old, red-brick town house with the iron grill balustrade, and were at last rewarded.

They not only had a chance to cheer Mr. Roosevelt and his son James as they drove off in their car, but they also glimpsed a tall, athletic figure in brown and red flash past on foot—Anna Eleanor Roosevelt, the President's wife, walking back to the White House!

The President, in going to call on one of the capital's most beloved and most outstanding personalities, followed a well-beaten path. All day long, the powerful, who had been his associates in a long public life, and the man of the streets, who looked to him for a rare brand of justice, had been going up the short flight of steps to his door. Chief Justice Hughes and Mrs. Hughes called shortly before the President and Mrs. Roosevelt.

Honesty Declared Aid to Confidence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., March 9—Honesty is an essential thing today and can restore confidence in the nation's business, in the opinion of Dr. Thomas S. Baker, president of Carnegie Institute of Technology, who returned to his desk here Monday after a two months' lecture tour in Germany.

Dr. Baker, who also is close to Pittsburgh banking circles as a director of the Forbes National Bank, held that "if men in authority—bankers, educators, in fact, all leaders—had been guided by the feeling that honesty is the most essential element," he believed, "there would be a greater degree of confidence."

"The subject of economics will be reshaped in some of its principles after an analysis is made of the business and banking developments during the past 10 years," he predicted. Dr. Baker said that "a major part of banking and big business in Germany was now in the hands of the Government. This control," he explained, "is effected by having Government representatives on the directorates of private institutions."

Movie Stars Take 'Holiday' Pay Cut

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., March 9 (AP)—With most movie stars accepting drastic salary slashes to keep the cameras turning, the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences early today authorized formation of a committee of five to act as a clearing house for financial problems of the industry.

The committee will be formed of representatives of the five groups in the academy—the directors, actors, writers, technicians and producers. Two of the groups named their representatives at once. Mr. William K. Howard will represent the directors and Mr. Howard J. Green the writers.

Employees in the industry yesterday joined almost 100 per cent in accepting salary reductions up to 50 per cent for a specified period of eight weeks to aid in tiding over the major producing companies during the banking holidays. Among those who formally expressed willingness to take slashes in their salary contracts to help meet the emergency caused by the banking situation were Marie Dressler, Joan Crawford, Maurice Chevalier, Helen Twelvetrees, Sylvia Sidney, Richard Arlen, Wynne Gibson, Clive Brooks, John Boles, Spencer Tracy, Robert Montgomery and John Miljan. Jack Oakie, Carole Lombard and Randolph Scott left the question up to their agents.

Navy Cruiser Leaves Ways in California

MARE ISLAND, Calif., March 9 (AP)—California mountain waters dashed against armor plate by a pretty girl sends the United States Navy's 10,000-ton cruiser San Francisco down the ways in a launching ceremony here today.

Termed a "pocket battleship" by naval authorities, the cruiser is the fifteenth vessel of its class to be built by the United States under the 1922 Washington treaty limitations.

Airplane catapults, quarters for four fighting planes and eight 5-inch anti-aircraft guns will equip the cruiser for aerial combat. Nine 8-inch guns in triple turrets will form the main battery. The ship is designed for a speed of 32.5 knots.

Protection of personnel was an important item in construction plans. The side and deck armor, navy officers said, will withstand 8-inch shells at battle range. The plating design was also planned to lessen danger from machine gun fire and flying splinters. Rolling tanks will steady her in rough seas. Navy yard officials estimated the actual cost of the new cruiser, exclusive of armor and armament, at $9,300,000.

Police Move Against Boettcher Kidnapers

DENVER, Colo., March 9 (AP)—The police case against six suspects in the Charles Boettcher 2d kidnaping has become "ironclad," Chief of Police Albert T. Clark announced today.

Two women and two men are in jail here. Federal kidnaping charges have been filed against all six.

Information which caused Chief Clark to say he had an "ironclad" case, he asserted, came from Arthur Youngberg, alleged member of the kidnap band, captured at a ranch house allegedly owned by Verne Sankey near Chamberlain, S. D. Police said Youngberg was the guard who watched the 31-year-old wealthy broker in the basement at the Sankey ranch during the 16-day period in which negotiations for $60,000 ransom were completed.

Japanese Exhibits Arrive At World Fair Grounds

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 9—With the arrival of 24 Japanese artisans in the costumes of their native land and 17 carloads of Japanese exhibition material on hand, officials of the Century of Progress Exposition were scheduled today to break ground for the Japanese exhibit buildings.

It is planned to build three buildings, a central or main pavilion to house the major exhibits, a tea house and a special building for the exhibits of the South Manchurian Railways. The work has been so well planned in advance, it is said, that the whole exhibition can be built and completed within two months.

Ontario Lessens Winter Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—A five-day per week road maintenance policy will be inaugurated by the department of highways about April, it has been announced by Mr. Leopold Macaulay, Minister of Highways of Ontario. Employment will be spread farther in this way. Winter work on the roads has been stopped for the present, as the Provincial Budgeting Committee has decreed that expenditures this year must be reduced by $400,000. The department plans a general reorganization, it is believed.

He Presides Over the 'Dough Dish'

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JAMES A. FARLEY

Eyes of the Faithful Pin Gaze On 'Jim' Farley, Job Dispenser

Next to the President Himself, Postmaster-General Is the Chief Well in the Democratic Oasis—He Is Big, Genial, Likable

By WYONA DASHWOOD

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 9—After 12 lean years in the political Sahara, the Democrats have reached the Washington oasis, and the man next to the President to whom they are looking most expectantly is Mr. James A. Farley, the new Postmaster-General.

The devising and carrying forward to success of schemes and plans for perpetuation of Democratic power is his province during the next four years, and few who know "Big Jim" doubt the vigor and intensity with which he will pursue the goal.

Having with meteoric rapidity become one of the most familiar figures in American politics, James Aloysius Farley has one crowning ambition. It has nothing to do with business success, for he is wealthy in his own right, nor with his golf score, which is in good shape, nor with any of the sports or pastimes popular among men high up in power.

It is to make a militant party that will reelect President Franklin D. Roosevelt four years hence and so effectively break the long party drouth that the Democrats will elect a Roosevelt successor in 1940, for Jim Farley devoutly believes that Democratic rule is good for the nation and the individual. It is a matter both general and personal with him.

"We're All Democrats"

Every Democrat knows the party's national chairman or has heard of him; and today he is the high commissioner of the "clean sweep" with which the Roosevelt Administration will carry on that 100-year tradition of the American system: "To the victor belong the spoils." For him the animosities that have so long been the fatal weakness of the Democracy do not exist; are wiped out in the statement: "We're all Democrats."

As head of the biggest plum-pie establishment in the world, he is the cynosure of all Democratic Alnaschars seeking the 150,000 places at his disposal in the régime of the "new deal."

Mr. Farley's policy of dispensation requires indorsement by local leaders, and he has served notice that the entire party strength and patronage will be used to put through the Roosevelt program in the special session of Congress. He will insist that every state Democratic organization perfect its machinery, because "it is an act of patriotism to so add to the strength of the party as to insure its continuance in power."

Every Democrat Important

For it is the determination of this Roosevelt political steward to "sell" his party to the country much as he sold his candidate for the Presidency—"by districts." To this ambition to lift the Democracy bodily out of its 70-year minority rut, no Democrat is too humble for his purpose; every Democrat is important.

The new Post Office chief is from the village of Stony Point, Rockland County, New York—a Democrat since boyhood, with his political text the life and works of Samuel J. Tilden. Unlike Tilden, he went neither to Yale nor law school, for at 11 he was the second of five children of a widowed mother and delegated to help support the family.

But as a boy he carried a torch for William Jennings Bryan, and in the strongly Republican county of Rockland it was not his fault that the Democratic consensus was limited to his own village. He grew up to a determination to make that county Democratic, and began the job as a crack first baseman on the county ball team.

Those were the days of Charles F. Murphy, last of the iron-handed bosses of Manhattan, and the ways of Tammany held an intense interest for the young ruralite. Tilden, too, had studied the Wigwam, and the upshot was the smashing of the Tweed "ring." Jim Farley saw a political lesson in Tammany—a sort of latter-day embodiment of the Andrew Jackson philosophy of politics with a personal tone and as a business.

He joined Tammany Hall to watch the wheels go round, and when, in due course, he began selling gypsum for a building trades concern, he followed the Tammany pattern of copious and continual contacts to further his political acquaintance. He came to be sales manager of the gypsum firm and boss of Rockland County, climbing to the latter through the town clerkship and the post of town supervisor.

And so, with an infinite capacity for getting about and seeing people, a sincere handshake and an infallible memory for faces, Jim Farley became a figure in state politics at 30, for in 1918 he led Rockland County to make a surprisingly good showing for the victory ticket headed by Alfred E. Smith for Governor.

Mr. Smith was defeated in 1920, but the Rockland County chairman called to reassure him that he would be reëlected two years later, and was largely responsible for Mr. Smith's announcement in 1922 that he would be a candidate again. The Governorship went to Mr. Smith by a record plurality, and Jim Farley was elected to the Assembly. He was repudiated next election for his vote for repeal of the State Enforcement Act, and has never held elective office since—has, he says, no desire to.

Knew More Folks Than "Al"

He threw himself into the Smith cause again in the convention of 1924, and Mr. Smith rewarded him with the chairmanship of the State Athletic Commission. People began to say he knew more folks in the State than "Al" himself.

Boxing in New York is intricately tangled up with politics, and the energetic Stony Pointer moved to New York City, left his gypsum firm and organized his own building materials company, which has since swallowed up six others.

In 1928 at Houston the big blue-eyed fellow from New York met more people and toiled ceaselessly for his candidate. He verged on the Tilden record that year with the secretaryship of the Democratic State Committee. Tilden had been chairman.

The story goes that it was Jim Farley who urged Mr. Smith to press Franklin D. Roosevelt into accepting the proposal to head the New York State ticket in 1928. By 1930 he was definitely under the Roosevelt ægis, a stanch exponent of the Roosevelt policy to work for the rural vote, for Jim Farley knew the small town view in those upstate counties that had been without Democratic prominence since the days of David B. Hill.

Elected "Next President"

Governor Roosevelt carried the State that year by 732,000, and Mr. Farley said: "We have elected as Governor the man who will be the next President." Mr. Roosevelt made his chief field lieutenant head of the state organization.

Less than a year later Mr. Farley took up his second job of President-making, this time for Mr. Roosevelt, and ranged the country—"just an Elk turned loose on a tour," he said.

And so has a rural county boss of metropolitan savor come to have national prominence and power. Today at 44, of commanding height, if of thinning hair, this first of the Roosevelt "contact" men has the same genial knack of handing out political favors to advantage with an extra savor of being genuinely helpful that endeared him to Rockland County.

During the pandemoniac days at Chicago he was ubiquitous, calling first names, shaking hands, clapping backs, talking, listening. "It's in the bag!" was his invariable assertion, however dark the Roosevelt hour.

Unfailingly genial, he is as convinced that no one can resist him for long as he is convinced of his facts. His vivid green ink signature is known the country over, forever hammering at the forging of a strong and united democracy.

Aside from this, his favorite topic of conversation is his wife, who was Elizabeth A. Finnegan, and their daughters—Elizabeth, 10, and Ann, 7.

Wilbur Resumes Old Office

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif., March 8 (AP)—Within an hour after arriving here yesterday, Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior in the Hoover Administration, took over his old job, the presidency of Stanford University. Dr. Robert E. Swain, who had been acting president, announced he would take a vacation.

Mrs. Roosevelt Entertains Wives of Cabinet Members

Wife of President Organizes Household Speedily; Shifts Furniture and Use of Rooms to Meet Needs of Private Family

WASHINGTON, March 8—With her household organized and running full speed ahead Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt was hostess today at a "family party" for the wives of the members of her husband's Cabinet.

Come early so as to have plenty of time to get acquainted and talk over future plans, was the message sent with the invitations to the informal get-together at 11 a. m. All of the cabinet wives with the exception of Mrs. Harold W. Ickes were present, and Mrs. John N. Garner, wife of the Vice President, completed the party, which conferred with Mrs. Roosevelt on social plans of the Administration.

Despite radical changes in both furnishings and staff, Mrs. Roosevelt has made remarkable progress in getting the household of the Executive Mansion organized in a fashion that will best meet the needs of her family which she expects to be well-represented at all times.

The downstairs of the mansion has not been changed but behind the scenes there are new members of the domestic staff and upstairs the Roosevelts have put a number of rooms to entirely different use than that for which they were designated in the Hoover Administration.

The oval room, used by the Hoovers as a sitting room, has been set aside as President Roosevelt's study and workroom. Here has been placed the desk he will use, made of timber from H. M. S. Resolute and presented to the President of the United States by Queen Victoria. A combination writing table and swivel chair reproduced at Mrs. Roosevelt's Valkill furniture factory from one designed by Thomas Jefferson, has been drawn up to the fireplace.

Into the Monroe sitting room where Mrs. Hoover had gathered copies of furniture used by the fifth President, have been moved the Roosevelt's own overstuffed living room furniture. The Monroe pieces, Mrs. Roosevelt explained, have been scattered to places where they will receive less wear than in this room, which is needed as a general gathering place for the family.

The Lincoln study, the scene of many important after-dinner conferences during the Hoover Administration, is to be turned into a bedroom. Mrs. Roosevelt has made one of the bedrooms into a work room and will sleep just off it, in a small room formerly used as a dressing room.

While unpacking and making these changes, Mrs. Roosevelt has been getting acquainted with White House servants and installing a number she brought with her from New York. The staff, in keeping with Mr. Roosevelt's determination to reduce all governmental expenditures 25 per cent, has been cut from 32 members to 23.

The Roosevelt family, here en masse for the inangural ceremonies, is scattering to their homes, work or schools. Mrs. James Roosevelt, the President's mother, departed for New York yesterday. Mrs. Curtis Dall with her children, expects to leave today. Franklin Jr. and John have returned to their school at Groton. Elliott Jr., who resigned his advertising position because he found it was going to be impossible for a President's son to solicit business without consideration of his Washington connections, set out this morning to try his hand in ranching in Arizona. James will remain here for a while to help his father wherever he can.

An innovation in White House routine made its appearance when President Roosevelt had his luncheon brought on a tray to the Executive Offices instead of returning to the White House for it. While this is a common practice for Mr. Roosevelt, none of the attachés recall seeing a President do this before.

Mrs. Roosevelt yesterday left her unpacking long enough to occupy a box at the final concert of the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra yesterday in Constitution Hall.

Maritime Union Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.—Mayor W. S. Stewart, at a club luncheon in this city recommended that Prince Edward Island begin negotiations toward a political union with Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, before forced into it later "on disadvantageous terms."

GOOD FOOD.....GOOD FUN

CURTISS 1¢ Baby Ruth BUDDIES

BE PENNY WISE....USE YOUR CENTS

YOU'LL be a lifelong "Buddy" of Baby Ruth Buddies after the first bite. They're so good tasting—so chewy, so full of nuts. And covered with pure chocolate! A penny buys one—your dealer has them.

CURTISS CANDY COMPANY
CHICAGO

Otto Schnering, President

Other Candies: Butterfinger, Buy Jiminy, Dip, Ostrich Egg, Chocolate Buy Jiminy, Milk Nut Loaf, Baby Ruth Orange Drops, Baby Ruth Lemon Drops, Baby Ruth Lime Drops, Baby Ruth Chocolate Drops, Baby Ruth Peppermint Mints, Baby Ruth Wintergreen Mints, and Baby Ruth Root Beer Mints—only 1¢ a package.

Also Baby Ruth, Butterfinger and Buy Jiminy in generous 5¢ packages.

I always use Burnett's Extracts because if I didn't I would feel that all my other ingredients were spoiled.

writes a New England housewife

HER statement voices the opinion of thousands of good cooks, who know that to be Burnett-minded is to be economical. In times like these, no one can afford to waste good ingredients by using an inferior flavoring. The rich purity of Burnett's *improves* the flavor of any dessert and brings out the goodness of the other ingredients. Insist upon Burnett's.

And here's another economy tip on Burnett's: The new, sturdy bottle saves you actual money, for it will not tip over easily. Which means *no loss of extract*. The amber glass used in the new bottle protects against harmful light rays.

What to serve for dessert is a daily problem. True, there are the old standbys, but often you want something "different." That's when you will refer to "Doubly Delicious Deserts" with gratitude. Send 10 cents today for this helpful booklet.

BURNETT'S EXTRACTS

Made by JOSEPH BURNETT COMPANY

437 D Street Boston, Mass.

PLEASANT WASHDAYS AHEAD — by D'Alton Valentine

WHY, FRANK—WHAT IN THE WORLD ARE YOU DOING?
TRYING TO SEE IF ANYTHING'S WRONG WITH THE WASHER. YOU SAID YOU WEREN'T SATISFIED WITH THE LOOKS OF THE CLOTHES
SILLY! IT ISN'T THE WASHER. THE SALESMAN JUST TOLD ME IT'S THE SOAP I'VE BEEN USING. HE SAID TO USE RINSO IF I WANTED REAL SNOWY CLOTHES
NEXT WASHDAY
SEE, MOTHER—IT'S JUST AS THE SALESMAN SAID. RINSO GIVES MUCH RICHER SUDS THAN ORDINARY SOAP
YOU USED SO LITTLE RINSO, TOO
Rinso
THIS FIRST BATCH WAS DONE IN HALF THE TIME IT USED TO TAKE
MY, WHAT SWEET, CLEAN CLOTHES—AND SO WHITE! I MUST TRY RINSO—AND FOR DISHES, TOO

"Saves scrubbing—how that saves clothes!" says Mrs. Effie Gulaker of Medford

"CHEAP soaps are no bargain. They ruin the clothes, and the hands, too. I know that cheap chips may ruin your best linens and colors too, so you couldn't pay me to use any soap but Rinso. Its creamy suds soak clothes whiter and save scrubbing. How that saves the clothes! My hands know the difference, too. I use Rinso for the wash—for the dishes—for all cleaning!"

MRS. EFFIE GULAKER,
119 Spring St., Medford, Mass.

The home-making experts of 316 leading newspapers—the makers of 40 famous washers—recommend Rinso. Cup for cup, it gives twice as much suds as puffed-up soaps. In tubs, *suds* out dirt—saves scrubbing. Clothes last 2 or 3 times longer. Great for dishes. Get the BIG package.

Rinso

The biggest-selling package soap in America

New York Marks Time Waiting For Congress to Act

Chase National to Accept Deposits Subject to Federal Rules

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 9—Further crystallization of the banking situation occurred here today with the announcement by the Chase National Bank, biggest of the world's banking institutions, that it would receive cash for deposits in regular accounts.

At the Pine Street headquarters of the Chase it was said that these deposits would not be taken in as separate trust funds, but would be credited to existing accounts. Withdrawals, it was added, would be subject to regulations by the Secretary of the Treasury.

With Gov. Herbert H. Lehman's plan for a state-wide scrip issue formally negatived by the Federal Administration in Washington in favor of new currency issue, New York is today marking time until tomorrow in anticipation of further substantial easing of the financial situation, expecting that the banks will begin operations then on a broader basis than has yet been possible under the regulation of Mr. William H. Woodin, Secretary of the Treasury.

Meanwhile, the banks are functioning on the same lines as yesterday, when they undertook to provide for pay rolls, cash small personal checks for food and other necessities and to make change. Both yesterday and today all withdrawals along the restricted lines laid down by Mr. Woodin were scrutinized carefully by the bank managers, and even cash for pay rolls was pruned to the limit, workers being afforded only sufficient to meet their barest necessities.

A further easing of the situation is seen in banking and trade circles here as imperative. While the banks are financing food movements and there is no dearth of food supplies here, something more than the most restricted bank facilities now in effect is required. Gold is flowing back into the Federal Reserve Bank of New York in compliance with the order of the Federal Reserve authorities Tuesday night, and sufficient money is on hand in the New York vaults of the Federal Reserve and in the commercial banks to meet all legitimate requirements.

One of the chief necessities, therefore, it is held, is to reëstablish the bank check system which was suspended when the banks closed. This, it was added would be possible only through the functioning of the New York Clearing House Association although its operations might be restricted to the city or state. Some bankers were apprehensive that should the clearing house undertake at this time to clear checks for the entire country, there might begin a big and immediate transfer to balances from the small to the large banks, with all that this would entail.

That the banks are prepared to handle the flood of checks that will come with the resumption of nationwide banking is indicated in the last report of the Federal Reserve member banks, which was for the week ending on March 1. This shows that the member banks on that date held cash in vaults amounting to $388,000,000, which was an increase of $106,000,000 over the preceding week and $183,000,000 over the same week last year.

The validity of checks issued and dated on any week day during the present bank holiday is unquestioned, competent lawyers declared. In support of this, they held that the period was not one of a legal holiday, but was merely a moratorium, during which banks were directed neither to pay out nor receive money save under certain conditions. If banks were permitted to certify checks, it was stressed, enormous deposits now frozen would be immediately mobolized for circulation.

Federal Regulation Of Food Supplies Called Unnecessary

Protective governmental measures regarding the food supply are unnecessary in the opinion of the Boston Chamber of Commerce as voiced today by Mr. Frederic S. Snyder, president. "Supply and demand will regulate the prices," he said. "In view of ample supplies in the food producing areas of the country and modified bank restrictions, there should be no considerable disturbance in the regular distribution of food commodities."

He reported that there is an ample stock of all cured meats, which can be furnished to cover all demands. Boston cold storage warehouses have in storage more than 250 carloads of poultry and meats, all of which are designed for special use during the next several months but which are available for immediate use if needed.

Mr. Snyder said that there has been no substantial interruption in the supply of groceries, while perishable items such as meats and fresh vegetables may be somewhat higher in price for a few days.

The chamber initiated its daily radiocasting policy through Station WEEI today. Three talks are to be given daily during the bank holiday.

Withdrawals Limited To Emergency Needs

(Continued from Page 1)

of state or federal law or of any regulation issued thereunder.

"No national banking association shall engage in any transaction under this section which is in violation of any federal law or of any order or regulation issued by the Comptroller of the Currency.

"No gold or gold certificates shall be paid out."

Different Methods Adopted

Many concerns have taken steps to pay off their employees without recourse to the banks. One method is the converting of company incomes into cash for the benefit of employees. Another is to pay off in part cash and the remainder in checks or to split the checks into small amounts more easily cashed, among tradesmen.

How long this situation continues depends in a large measure on the progress of the plans to issue scrip. State police are standing guard in front of the Forbes Lithograph Company in Chelsea, which has received an order from the Boston Clearing House Association for the printing of $60,000,000 in scrip. It was learned following a conference between the Governor and the bank commissioner, yesterday, that the subject of scrip was discussed but the plans are evidently not far enough along to warrant a statement from either.

It will take more than a week to finish the order, it was learned at the State House, but at least $10,000,000 worth could be ready for use within another 24 hours.

The problem of the insurance companies in the present emergency was the subject of proposed legislation which Gov. Joseph B. Ely submitted to the Legislature, yesterday, giving the Insurance Commissioner extraordinary powers in this respect. The Governor's action was made necessary because of the heavy demands made for cash payments on policies.

In various other ways, Boston and Massachusetts are rapidly shaping their course out of the crisis. Streets rumbled all day yesterday to the wheels of armored trucks carrying currency from stores to banks. Leniency was forced upon the judges in the traffic court where offenders told their story of vanishing cash resources. And in the food market there was a noted tendency to inflate prices, although the Governor definitely made it known that there is no food shortage.

A statement issued by Mr. Ralph W. Robart, director of the division on the necessaries of life, confirmed the Governor's announcement. But this did not deter the director from asking the people to buy only the food they need as a precaution against excessive and futile hoarding.

Prospective relief for the homeowner is envisaged in a bill filed in the Legislature by Attorney-General Joseph E. Warner, seeking to suspend all attachments of wages, bank deposits and properties for one year.

Due for a Thorough Overhauling

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Nation Racing Back To Normal Banking

By the Associated Press

SEVENTY-THIRD Congress met in extraordinary session at noon today to enact legislation to relieve "immediately" the banking situation.

President Roosevelt in terse message asks dictatorial powers over all banks in the United States with authority to open all those found fully solvent.

Federal Reserve banks call on member banks for names of all persons who have withdrawn gold since Feb. 1 and who have not redeposited it before March 13; hint that names of gold hoarders will be made public is seen in this action.

Leaders of both House and Senate predicted prompt passage today of emergency banking bill.

The new currency will not have gold backing, but is to be issued on the same basis as Treasury notes, which are backed by government bonds.

Appeal for "national unity" is made in simultaneous proclamations issued by the governors of the states.

Roosevelt stresses that his purpose is to meet all currency demands "without increasing the unsecured indebtedness of the United States Government."

Constructively, the President's message was designed to reassure the nation that the vast proportion of its banks are sound. And as their opening is made possible by the emergency regulations, it is anticipated that public confidence will mount just as the public morale has been mounting during the four days of holiday.

Will Invoke Confidence

Indeed, the President states that the legislation "will not only lift immediately all unwarranted doubts and suspicions in regard to banks which are 100 per cent sound, but will also mark the beginning of a new relationship between the banks and the people of this country."

As part of this "new relationship," it is believed that President Roosevelt refers not only to the fundamental change brought about by reorganization and strict supervision but such significant single details as today's divorcement of the great New York banks from their stock-selling affiliates. In Washington today more than one bitter commentator said that "banks are becoming banks again not bucket-shops!"

Further, the President urged the necessity of greatest speed on Congress, and there is no doubt that it will act with unprecedented promptitude. Once the emergency legislation is passed, he will send another special message dealing with his two other vital problems.

To Rout Hoarders

Two administrative measures of great importance were taken in the busy night which preceded the special session. Mr. William H. Woodin, Secretary of the Treasury, revoked the authority previously granted New York State to form a corporation for issuance of scrip. Under the new plan for Federal Reserve bank notes, no issuance of scrip beyond very small quantities for peculiar local needs in a few centers is anticipated.

And secondly, the Federal Reserve Board ordered its 12 regional governors to report the names of all those who have withdrawn gold since March 1 and do not redeposit it before March 13. If by that date the gold has not returned to banks, the hoarders may either be prosecuted or pilloried by publicity. By this means, the flow of gold back to the banks which has already commenced is expected to mount into a substantial tide.

Today's legislation was first submitted to a bipartisan group of 15 legislators last night, who expressed full approval with its main lines. Its very rapid passage was a foregone conclusion.

Roosevelt Demands Dictatorial Power

(Continued from Page 1)

per cent liquidity right away. Only those with this liquidity, it is interpreted, will be able to open their doors forthwith. All others will first be required to reorganize by writing down their assets to whatever level is necessary to bring about representation of actual values.

It is also expected that banks will be reopened under a licensing system. Without a license symbolic of liquidity, no bank will be permitted to resume its ordinary banking business. To reassure the nation that the risky aspects of the road to inflation are not contemplated, President

Dollars High in Paris

PARIS, March 9 (AP)—The banking emergency in the United States seems, on the basis of small sporadic transactions, to have increased rather than diminished the value of the dollar. Some bankers expressed the opinion that when official quotations are resumed the dollar is likely to go above par.

Debts Holiday Refused

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 9 (AP)—By a vote of 18 to 9, the Arkansas Senate tabled a House bill providing a 90-day moratorium on all debts, public and private.

General Shoe Strike Ends In Amicable Settlement

LYNN, Mass., March 9 (AP)—The general shoe strike which at one time involved nearly 6000 men, today was settled by the unanimous vote of 3500 operatives to return to work immediately.

The 12 firms which came to terms with their operatives granted no pay increases, but agreed to recognize the union. Eighteen other firms had already reached terms with the workers, involving, in a number of cases, increases in wages.

New Hampshire Makes Profit From Tourists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., March 9—Revenues from tourists netted New Hampshire a profit of more than $1,000,000 in 1932, according to Mr John W. Pearson director of the New Hampshire Foundation. Approximately 1,630,000 recreation seekers came into the State during the year.

Statistics show that approximately 73 per cent of the visitors travel in motorcars. Gross sales from roadside stands totaled more than $1,000,000. Products from New Hampshire farms accounted for 31 per cent of these sales, closely followed by 27 per cent for home-cooked foods.

Governors Appeal For National Unity In Bank Situation

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP)—An appeal for national unity, unexampled in peace-time history, was issued yesterday in simultaneous proclamations by the Governors of the states.

Acting at the suggestion of a nonpartisan committee, including civic, political and religious leaders and the heads of important national organizations, the state executives asked for a solid front, in this time of trial, behind President Roosevelt and American institutions.

Reports to the committee last night were that every governor had joined in the proclamation except where legal technicalities prohibited it. Other members of the committee who signed the letter of suggestion to the Governors were: William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor; Henry I. Harriman, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States; Louis J. Taber, master of the National Grange; Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation; Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad; George Cardinal Mundelein; Dr. Henry E. Fosdick; Rabbi Stephen S. Wise; Alfred E. Smith; Newton D. Baker; Nicholas Murray Butler and Walter Lippmann.

Girl Scouts Complete Polar Carnival Plans

Arrangements for the Massachusetts Girl Scout Polar Carnival at the Boston Arena tomorrow afternoon are complete. Each seal is ready to the final flipper, each penguin to the last chest protector.

Mrs. Frederick Edey, national Girl Scout president, heads the list of distinguished out-of-town visitors expected for the event. Mrs. Nicholas Brady of New York, chairman of the national board of directors, will arrive in time for a glimpse of the ice spectacle. Mr. George Bailey Beak, British Consul-General, and the Norwegian Vice-Consul, Mr. George T. Vedeler, with Mrs. Vedeler, have been invited to attend.

Chase National Bank Head Urges Reforms in Practices

(Continued from Page 1)

a statement of its position, strikes at some of the most significant and deeply-rooted practices of many large private investment banking firms.

Such a curb on their activities would force the private banks to go to commercial banks for credit to finance their security flotations. By depriving the commercial banks of their security affiliates, the regulations would cut them off from outlets for syndicating their securities which have, in the past, been of great importance.

The proposal to remove all private bankers from their positions as directors of commercial banks would take from them much of the influence, prestige and opportunities for "inside information" available to them under the present régime.

Opposes Wiggin Stand

Mr. Wiggin, in his final annual report to stockholders on Jan. 10, 1933, just before Mr. Aldrich took up the post of head of the Chase National Bank, placed himself squarely on record as advocating a continuance of the practice of associating deposit banking and investment banking.

"The security affiliates are necessary if the American capital market is to be adequately financed and effectively competitive," his report said.

Mr. Aldrich's statement follows:

I heartily commend the action of the National City Bank in taking steps to divorce its security affiliate, the National City Company. It is impossible to consider the events which took place during the past 10 years without being forced to the conclusion that intimate connection between commercial banking and investment banking almost inevitably leads to abuses.

For some time past the Chase National Bank has been giving serious consideration to the question of severing the connection between itself and its security affiliate. The matter was discussed at the last meeting of the directors and a subcommittee has been appointed by the executive committee to report as soon as possible upon ways and means of bringing about this result.

Glass Bill Inadequate

I am entirely in sympathy with the divorcing by law of security affiliates from commercial banks. I do not think, however, that the Glass bill goes sufficiently far in separating the business of commercial banking from that of dealing in securities. To separate commercial banks from their security affiliates is only half the problem. The following additional steps should ultimately be taken:

1. No corporation or partnership should be permitted to take deposits unless such corporation or partnership is subjected to the same regulations and required to publish the same statements as are commercial banks.

2. No corporation or partnership dealing in securities should be permitted to take deposits even under regulation.

3. No officer or director nor any member of any partnership dealing in securities should be permitted to be an officer or director of any commercial bank or bank taking deposits, and no officer or director of any commercial bank or bank taking deposits should be permitted to be an officer or director of any corporation, or a partner in any partnership, engaged in the business of dealing in securities.

Directorates Too Large

4. Boards of directors of commercial banks should be limited in number by statute so as to be sufficiently small to enable the members to be actually cognizant of the affairs of their banks and in a position really to discharge their responsibility to stockholders, depositors and the business community.

The spirit of speculation should be eradicated from the management of commercial banks, and commercial banks should not be permitted to underwrite securities except securities of the United States Government and of states, territorities, municipalities and certain other public bodies in the United States.

The Federal Reserve System was founded for the purpose of serving the governmental and commercial life of the country. I think that all commercial banks should be members of the system and that their management should be actuated solely by the desire to carry out such purposes in a sound and conservative manner. In my opinion, not until the reforms above mentioned have been put into effect will this result be obtained.

Government Money-Makers Are Busy Night and Day Turning Out New Bills

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP)—Lights blaze from the Bureau of Printing and Engraving these nights as three shifts of workers hasten the printing of crisp Federal Reserve notes.

The order for the speed-up came from the Federal Reserve Board on March 4, bureau officials say. Printing began immediately on bills of the higher denominations, from $500 to $10,000. Now the machines are busily turning out denominations from $5 to $50.

The bureau had been working its regular one-shift schedule previous to the March 4 order.

Now high stacks of greenbacks pile up on the workers' desks as the constant flow of visitors, more than ever curious about the plant, file across the ramps hung above the working floors.

Women counters run through piles, rubber "fingers" on their hands, counting, checking for misprints, tying sections of uncut bills together ready for the cutting machines.

On another side of the room sheets of paper, large enough to hold the faces of six bills are placed in stacks by the printers. The sheets are soft, bend easily as they are handled, because they are taken to the presses after days of dampening to the point where they will pick up ink from the plates easily.

Then, sheet by sheet, they slip rapidly under a heavy roller, face down to the plate that will mark them as the public finally sees them.

Again they go through a process of drying and dampening, and then the other side is printed.

Each movement of the workers has been so carefully planned that the money stacks rise rapidly.

Back in the recesses of the building where the ordinary visitor does not go is a huge vault surrounded by thick steel, and secured behind three sets of locks. There, the bills finally get a breathing space.

Shelves rise to the ceiling holding every dencmination from the plebian one-dollar bill to the aristocratic $10,000 variety—shelves these days that are rapidly filling up their empty stretches as the hum of the printing presses fills the building 24 hours of the day.

Mrs. Hoover Prefers Cry of 'Hello, Grandma'

PASADENA, Calif., March 9 (AP)—Mrs. Herbert Hoover returned to her home State of California March 7 and said she preferred "Hello, Grandma," to the cheers of millions.

Upon arrival from Washington with her son, Herbert Hoover Jr., Mrs. Hoover was greeted by his three children. They all ran to be the first to kiss "grandma." The wife of the former President said she planned to remain in southern California a week and then proceed to Palo Alto, Calif., "in time to get my own house ready before Mr. Hoover arrives."

Bird House Building Aids Springfield Jobless

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 9—Building and installation of 1000 bird houses by employees of the Park and Welfare Departments has been undertaken by the city, as a means of meeting the unemployment situation, while at the same time, improving the appearance and usefulness of the parks throughout the city.

With these will be central feeding stations. The houses are diversified as to types and sizes to suit the requirements of different varieties of birds common to this locality.

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Bill to Enforce Use of Alcohol In 'Gas' Defeated

Iowa House Votes Down Measure Aimed to Aid Farm Crops

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DES MOINES Iowa, March 9—A bill providing for the manufacture of alcohol from corn and other grains and to compel the use of such alcohol as motor fuel, or the payment of 10 cents tax a gallon on gasoline, was defeated in the lower House of the Iowa State Legislature yesterday by a vote of 57 to 48.

The opposition, which was based chiefly on the alleged impracticability of the measure and the reputed high cost of such fuel, followed the same arguments as those in the public hearing where it was declared that the use of alcohol blend at the lowest possible cost would add 2 cents and up per gallon to the price of motor fuel in Iowa.

Half of this increase the farmer would have to pay since he uses about one-half of the total number of gallons of motor fuel consumed annually in Iowa. Dr. G. G. Brown, professor of engineering at the University of Michigan, was quoted as saying "only the distillers, the engineering firms which build their plants, the railroads and the banks which finance them stand to profit."

Professor Brown's statement also cited technical difficulties to be expected from using such fuel, which "include dissolving the protecting shellac on cork floats in carburetors and gasoline gauges, corrosion of moving parts of engines and stoppage of fuel lines."

Besides this, he was reported as saying, "Separation of alcohol and gasoline in storage tanks causes service stations to give out unsatisfactory fuels, and the only available blending agents can be manufactured only by patented process with permission of the patent owners and payment of royalty to them."

Mr. Hoover, Citizen, Takes Early Stroll In New York Streets

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 8—Definite plans remain in abeyance today for Mr. Herbert Hoover's journey back to California, his home State, pending the completion of private business awaiting his attention here. Mr. Hoover, during his stay, is occupying a suite on the thirty-third floor of the Waldorf-Astoria with his son, Allan, and his secretary, Mr. Lawrence Richey.

Although a heavy mist again shrouded Manhattan this morning, the first thing on the former President's calendar for the day was a stroll through the city streets. This early walk is becoming a part of his daily regimen here, and soon after 7 a. m. he was out on the city pavements with his secretary for a walk down Park Avenue to Grand Central Building and thence across to Fifth Avenue, which so many times has been lined with dense crowds for his appearances in New York. They walked 13 blocks down the avenue—as far, in fact, as the 102-story Empire State Building, the highest of the city's new skyscrapers.

Returned to the hotel, Mr. Hoover did not again leave his suite during the day. He received a long list of callers. Mr. Richey said that plans for Mr. Hoover's return to his home in Palto Alto, where Mrs. Hoover has preceded him, are indefinite, and that three or four more days of conferences still face him here.

Recreation Group Honors Joseph Lee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 9—Mr. Joseph Lee should have a permanent place in the children's calendar of America, according to Dr. John H. Finley, associate editor of the New York Times.

Dr. Finley paid tribute to Mr. Lee's service to the cause of children's playgrounds and other civic interests at a luncheon given by the National Recreation Association at the Gramercy Park Hotel, yesterday, celebrating his seventy-first anniversary. Mr. Lee has been president of the association since 1910.

Mrs. Eva Whiting White of Boston, president of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, said that Mr. Lee was in the background of much of the civic activity of Boston and that his views gave tone to the thinking of the city's leaders with respect to politics, education and other interests. Mr. Howard S. Braucher, secretary, said that the recreation organization had increased from 41 members to 1010 since 1906. Mr. Lee briefly acknowledged the tributes paid to him.

Green Demands Policies to Put End to Idleness

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 9—A call to leaders of industry to put into effect immediately forward-looking policies of management which will "provide employment for idle people and return them to the wage-earning class where they may exercise their maximum buying power and thus create a demand for marketable goods" was sounded by Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, here yesterday.

Speaking at a luncheon by the New York Board of Trade, Mr. Green charged that "the great national emergency" which the people of the United States are facing was brought about largely by curtailment of the buying power of the masses, and by price-cutting policies, "all of which have contributed to further economic degradation instead of promoting economic recovery."

Warning that labor will not "continue to exercise disciplinary control and self-restraint if they are forced to suffer indescribable impoverishment and unspeakable distress indefinitely," Mr. Green asserted that the question of great urgency before the nation today is, "will industrial management face these facts and is it resourceful and courageous enough to work out a plan and apply the methods necessary to achieve results?"

Discounting proposals for inflation of currency, revaluation of money standards and settlement of international debts and international problems as steps toward remedying unemployment, Mr. Green asserted that "at best these suggested remedies, if possessed of virtue, can only be of supplemental value, and the extent to which they can be helpful is purely speculative."

"Whatever should be done in order to provide idle workers with employment should be done even though the action taken does not conform to old methods or standard formulas applied to previous unemployment situations," he declared.

Such economic remedies as can be quickly and voluntarily applied should be supplemented by legislative remedies, Mr. Green asserted.

Drys to Campaign On United Front

(Continued from Page 1)

C. T. U. will coöperate with them in every way to keep the Eighteenth Amendment.

Dry leaders did not show any special concern over the statement from Col. Amos W. W. Woodcock, director of prohibition, that cuts in his bureau's appropriation would mean that his agents would have to concentrate on the large commercial violators and leave the problem of speakeasies to the states.

"None of us who had any considerable part in the adoption of federal prohibition ever anticipated a situation in which all the work of enforcement would be consigned to officers of the National Government," Dr. Dinwiddie, secretary of the conference, said.

"The municipalities and counties and states have their duties and responsibilities in this matter. There is too much complacency in the too frequent adoption in many states of the cowardly and unpatriotic policy of 'letting George do it'—meaning by that the leaving of the entire job in the hands of the federal officers. In the very nature of the case the National Government cannot do the whole work and ought not to be expected to do it.

"The Federal Government, except in rare instances, should look after enforcement connected with manufacture, transportation, importation and exportation and let the local authorities in the small sub-divisions handle infractions of the law against sales and petty violations which ought not to require the attention of the national enforcement officers."

Things of Beauty Wrought From Shapeless Stone

All Photos by a Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

Upper Left—Home and Studio of Alois G. Buyens in Richmond, R. I. Upper Right—The Sculptor Beside One of His Works. Lower—Examples of Works of Mr. Buyens.

Venerable Belgian Sculptor Happy in Retirement on Farm

Author of Columbus Statue in Boston and Various Works in United States and His Native Country Found in Little Rhode Island Home

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, R. I.—"I'm just a plain sculptor and nothing else," said Mr. Alois G. Buyens as he rocked in a squeaky chair that vied with a singing teakettle, while a warm winter sun shone down through the kitchen windows of the little farmhouse in which he resides.

He spoke simply, sincerely, as if it meant nothing to see beauty in shapeless stone, as it it wasn't anything at all to be the producer of statues, tablets and carvings, standing in various parts of the world, not the least of which is the pinnacle figure on the tower of the Municipal Theater in Ghent, Belgium, where he was born 88 years ago.

Today, after being out of the public eye for 16 years, Mr. Buyens is content to stay on the farm of his housekeeper, Marie Praet, and watch from the kitchen window or the sunny back porch the activities of his dog, Biyou, the barnyard flock, and the birds that are so many and varied.

Mile From Main Road

The farm is located about a mile off from the main road near here in a district known as "Punchbowl." Deep hollows, high hills, and a pond surround the section.

"But I am happy here," the sculptor told the correspondent who visited him at the isolated farm recently. "It is what I want, and I find in the woods, the fields, the trees and the birds all the beauty that I could ever find elsewhere."

He talked quietly, pausing frequently to weigh his words. It seems that there had been untruthful and exaggerated things said of him when it became known he was living on the farm, which meant that the peace he had so long enjoyed was temporarily disturbed. But he did not mind if they would only say things correctly. And so a kitchen chair is drawn up next to the rocking chair that squeaks while the kettle whistles and the story of Sculptor Buyens unfolds.

It begins of course in Ghent, Belgium, where as a boy he molded many fine things with his hands and carved many designs out of wood. Hard work and long hours with chisel and mallet soon resulted in his being recognized as a sculptor. Today his statues and tablets grace many Belgian churches, schools and public parks.

He came to America in 1892 and did some work for the Chicago exposition. In the same year he came to Boston and hired a small attic studio. Out of this came one of his first American statues. It was of Columbus and the statue stands on Revere Street.

During the greater part of his career, Mr. Buyens maintained a studio in New York. It was here, though he did most of his work although he has had studios in other cities for brief periods in which special sculpturing projects were carried out. His years in New York were not all confined to one thing, however, for he found time to do a bit of professional photographing, besides making many medallions and hundreds of scale models in wood and clay.

But while molding figures in clay and granite held his first attention, he was at the same time forming a plan that would take him away from the crowded city. In 1909 he took up his tools, his bag and baggage and went to the country for good and all. Few knew where he had gone. Although he did not exactly "seclude" himself, it was only recently that his presence on the farm became generally known.

Mr. Buyens did not give up his sculptoring after leaving New York. He knew he could not be completely content without doing some kind of work with his chisel and mallet and so a studio was added to the farm. It is a fair-sized building with half of one side made of windows.

The Belgian sculptor has spent many happy hours here. He has made "30 or 40 statues of scale model statues" since he has been living on the farm. Sculpturing, modeling and carving tools of every description are scattered about on benches, and on the walls hang many plaques and decorative pieces that he has designed. One of the plaques is a striking likeness of the sculptor made by himself. While in the studio, Mr. Buyens talked joyfully of his work.

Back in the cozy kitchen, the interview continues. It is learned that his sculptures have been recognized by the Belgian Government. A framed diploma, yellow with age, testifies to this. In French it praises him for his sculpturing ability and mentions the huge lions he carved for the Exhibition Building at the Belgian Provincial Exposition in 1899.

Laid Away His Mallet

Now, he has laid away his mallet and its memory only remains. The farm is all his interest. Seldom does he go outside the old gate that shuts off the field in front of the house from the rutty road to town. Once a year he dresses up and goes to vote. "I am a citizen of the United States and am proud of it," Mr. Buyens said. "I like America. It is a great country. And right here on the farm is the best country of all."

"You see that big apple tree out there," the sculptor's eyes twinkled as he pointed a finger toward the yard. "I planted that tree when I first came here. Look at it now. Full grown and isn't it a beauty. Do you like currants? You must come down this summer and pick some with us. We have many currant bushes in the orchard over there."

The venerable Belgian sculptor again extended his hand. "Good-by, good-by, and come down again when the trees are budding," he said.

One knew that he listened for a motor to start, that he settled peacefully back in the squeaky rocking chair when an automobile disappeared down the rutty road to town.

Dry Enforcement Directed Against Source of Supply

WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP)—The Bureau of Prohibition directed its agents today to specialize on eradicating the sources of liquor supply and to leave the problem of speakeasies to the states.

In making this known, the director of the Prohibition Bureau—Col. Amos W. W. Woodcock—said it was made necessary by the fact that the appropriation bill for the next fiscal year provided no funds for the purchase of evidence against speakeasies.

Restrictions on activities of prohibition agents were written into the supply bill for the Department of Justice by Congress at the recent session.

In addition, the amount for prohibition enforcement was reduced from $10,250,000 for the present fiscal year to $8,440,000 for the 12-month period beginning July 1.

In passing the bill first, the House adopted amendments by Representative George H. Tinkham (R.), Massachusetts, preventing wire tapping, and preventing the use of federal funds for the purchase of liquor for consumption by agents for the purpose of obtaining evidence.

"The great bulk of complaints which reach this office and reach the field offices are in regard to speakeasies,' Colonel Woodcock said in a statement.

"In the future the officials of this bureau must refer such complaints, in the main, to the local authorities. It is to make this fact clear that this statement is made.

"Since the bureau will concentrate its attention upon the sources of supply in the future, it should be much more effective against them.

"A very careful study will be made of the operation under the new plan and I have no doubt that the bureau should prove itself equal to meet this new situation?"

Swanson's Policy, He Says, Is to Put Navy to Strength

Would Build It to Treaty Limits at Once, If Possible

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 8—Without indicating where the necessary $1,000,000,000 would come from, Mr. Claude A. Swanson, Secretary of the Navy, in his first press conference, insisted that his policy would be to build the American Navy up to its London treaty strength as quickly as possible.

Unless the building is done before the treaty expires in 1936, it would, of course, have no binding application to other powers. Thus, the phrase "treaty strength" has a real meaning only in the next 3¾ years and Mr. Swanson's statement would imply that the building program would have to be completed in that limited time.

But he expressed a hope that the State Department would be able to persuade other naval powers to call a halt in their own construction, while the United States built diligently to overtake them. The increased construction advocated by Mr. Swanson would involve building 287,330 tons of warships at a cost of about $1,000,000,000 before Dec. 31, 1936.

No other power would begin to approach this building program during the period in question. Great Britain, the only power which is entitled to parity with the United States, however, is farthest behind of any other powers, some 188,672 tons under its treaty strength.

Representative Carl Vinson (D.), of Georgia, prospective and past chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, has already announced his intention of introducing this building program in Congress.

Despite all this big-navy talk there appears little likelihood of anything beyond a modest and normal building program from Congress in the near future. With the economy ax falling severely on education, on government workers and public works, and elsewhere throughout the whole federal structure, it is regarded as incongruous to talk of embarking upon a gigantic warship building program.

Mr. Swanson's remarks, however, only advocated a treaty navy "as quickly as possible" and this reservation is a clear reference to finance. For the past decade, most congressmen adhered to such a program "when possible" but even in boom times were unable to vote the actual appropriations.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Margaret Beggs, Vancouver, B. C.
Thomas Beggs, Vancouver, B. C.
Bertha C. Asquith, Fall River, Mass.
Miss Stella Pothergill, Hollywood, Calif.
Henry C. Boulton, Hamilton, Ont., Can.

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The Young Folks' Page

Something Wild

By DOROTHY LOVELL

Part II

"SOMEONE has come here after all," said Ralph in a low voice. "That must be a camp fire. Come on."

But Meg held back. "Suppose," she began slowly, "suppose it is someone who won't like our being here."

"Oh, well!" said Ralph. "We've as much right here as anybody. Anyway we'll have a private look first. Move as quietly as possible and avoid dry twigs."

Cautiously they crept forward. The fire by now was burning up brightly. From a branch of a tree something was suspended above it on a string and seemed to be revolving round and round. And then, from the shadows, a figure crept out, a slim, dark figure, and bent over the fire, feeding it with dry leaves and bits of wood.

"Joe!" whispered Ralph. "It's Joe!"

He had spoken quietly, but the boy had heard them, and instantly springing upright, turned a frightened face toward them.

"Joe!" Ralph called, and running caught his arm.

But Joe shook him off roughly. "Why have you come here?" he asked in a hoarse voice. "Who have you got with you?" His dark eyes pierced the shadows behind him.

"No one," answered Ralph reassuringly. "We came here alone in Simon's boat. We were feeling awfully sorry because you had gone, and we wanted to get away somewhere by ourselves."

"Joe," said Meg quietly, "what made you go?"

Again the boy looked round about him in a frightened, searching way.

"It was Mr. Crossley," he answered at length. "He told me Mr. Freeman would send for the police. He thinks I took the brooch, you see; he said I must have taken it—he doesn't believe about the cat."

"George is an old silly, that's all," said Meg. "And so you ran off and came here?"

The Lost Raft

"I didn't intend to come here," said Joe. "I found a sort of raft on the shore, and a board that served as a paddle, and I meant to punt myself to a cave and hide for a bit before getting clean away. I couldn't live in a cell—I couldn't bear to be locked up!" he broke out suddenly.

"But no one is going to put you into a cell, or lock you up," Meg assured him. "Go on, Joe, tell us about the raft, where is it now?"

"Nowhere," said Joe. "I had forgotten about the current and couldn't paddle against it, and so got washed up here. In trying to land I struck a rock, and the raft cracked up like matchwood and floated away in bits."

Ralph and Meg looked at one another blankly. "Then we are three shipwrecked mariners," Ralph said. "We have lost our boat too," he explained. "It sprang a leak and went down."

It took Joe a minute to realize the gravity of the situation. "So you can't get back?" he said at last.

Ralph shook his head.

"Then what are you going to do?"

"I don't know. What are you?"

"I haven't thought yet. I can manage pretty well out of doors—I'm used to it, you see. I caught this fish with my hands, and I've found plenty of fresh water in a rock hollow; there is a good supply of shellfish too, when the tide is down."

Meg gave a little shiver and held out her hands to the flames.

"But you can't go on living here endlessly," said Ralph. "Nor can we. Perhaps tomorrow we shall see a passing boat which will take us all back."

"Not me, though! Not me!" Joe cried suddenly. "Don't let them know where I am; don't let them look for me. I couldn't bear to go back!"

Practical Meg

"Look here, Joe," said Meg in a businesslike way, "if you don't see to this fish of yours it will be burnt."

She sat down on the ground with her toes toward the glow, and hugged herself against her knees. "What an awfully cold place an island is," she said, "and I suppose it will get colder and colder as night comes on."

"I'm thinking about the people at home," Ralph said. "I'm afraid they will be getting a bit bothered about us by now."

Joe was unfastening the fish from the string, but paused as he did so to look at Ralph keenly.

"Bothered about you? So they will be," he said quietly. "They will be waiting and waiting, and wondering and wondering as the time goes on. I hadn't thought about that."

"It is no good thinking about it," said Meg, philosophically. "Here we are, and here we must remain for the present, I suppose. Oh Joe! that fish does smell good."

"It's a fine, fat one," said Joe, opening his knife and cutting it up.

Silently they ate their supper, the firelight playing over their faces, their shadows stretching out in dark, humpy shapes behind them.

"Joe," said Meg at length, "have you come across any place to shelter in on this island? Any place, I mean, that isn't too dreadfully cold?"

"No, I'm afraid I haven't," Joe answered. "It's a bleak sort of place, without any natural shelter that I can find. I had intended, before you came to bind some of the boughs together as a protection against the wind but " he broke off.

"But what?" Meg asked.

"I have been thinking of something," he began, and looked beyond her to where the mainland would be lying.

"What have you been thinking of?" she asked again.

"It's like this," he said, and a new, firm note came into his voice. "You couldn't stay here in the open all night—I could, but you couldn't. Even with the fire you would be chilled through in that little coat, and without a scarf or anything warm to wrap around yourself. And then there's Mr. and Mrs. Freeman, too; think what it would be like for em to wait hour after hour until it began to get light, and still get no news of you."

"But what can we do? We can't fly," Ralph objected.

"I could swim," Joe said, steadily.

"Swim!" Ralph cried incredulously, "oh, Joe, of course you couldn't; it's out of the question. Think of the distance, with the current dead against you, too, and the water like ice."

"I've thought of all that," Joe said, in an even, deliberate way. "I'm a very strong swimmer, and can keep going, even in my clothes, for that distance. And when I get there—" he paused for a moment, and then went on again, "well, then they can get a boat and row over for you." He stood up suddenly. "I think I'd better be starting right away."

Having made up his mind it seemed that nothing would change him, and the more they argued the more fixed his intention became.

"Before I go in I'll take off my boots and coat," he said. "There are a few matches still left in the pocket, but I don't think you will need them if you keep adding to the fire."

(To be concluded next Thursday.)

The Speed King With a Band of Youthful Admirers

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR - Acme-P. & A.

SIR MALCOLM CAMPBELL AT DAYTONA BEACH

In addition to capturing a new speed record, the democratic and friendly manner of Sir Malcolm Campbell, British speed king, has evidently won the hearts of youngsters at Daytona Beach, Florida. This photo shows Sir Malcolm on his knees playing with a model of his Bluebird II with members of the Daytona Beach School Boy Patrol.

The Craft Shop ◆ Things to Make And Do

A Simple Potter's Wheel

Conducted by
HARRY IRVING SHUMWAY

IT takes seven years' training to make a potter, so it's said—that is a good potter. But in seven *minutes* after you get your potter's wheel set up you can be playing at being a potter. By that I mean you can begin making some simple thing of clay on the wheel. And, incidentally, it's great fun.

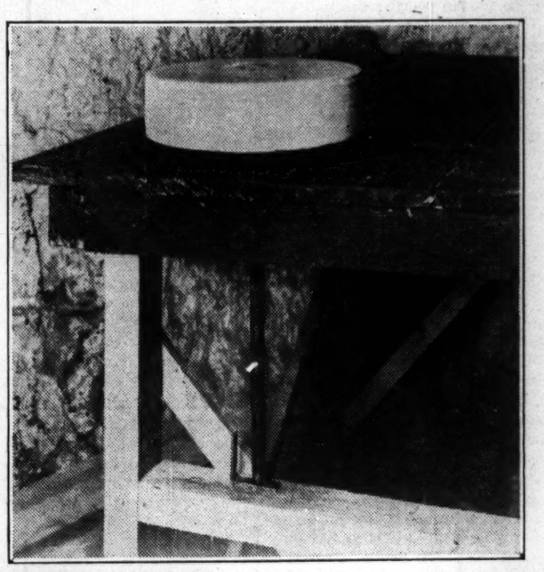
The Craftmaster is no potter; he admits it! But I can turn out small jars and trays after a fashion, and I get a great amount of satisfaction in bringing out these bits of lobsided pottery, showing them to people and getting them to say what a great potter I am!

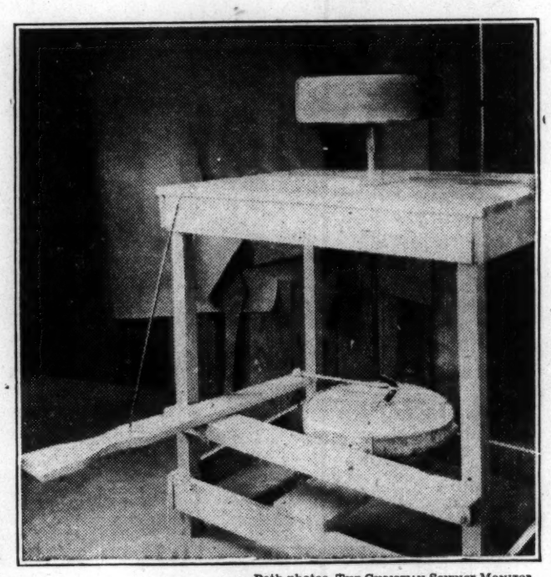
Most boys like working at a lathe. Now a potter's wheel is nothing but a lathe that runs the other way; and your hands are the shaping tools instead of chisels or gouges. The potter's wheel described here and shown at the left of the illustration is very easy to make and all you need is a piece of straight round iron rod, a pipe flange and some plaster of paris. And some round thing to hold the mold, like a deep tin box or a cheese box.

A Hand Power Wheel

This is just a simple wheel, not designed for power; you spin it with your hand and while it is in motion you mold the wet clay into the desired shape.

After mastering this simple wheel you can add power, foot or electric, and do more ambitious things. But you can do quite well with this one.





Both photos, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Above—This Simple Potter's Wheel Is Easily Constructed. Below—A Foot-Power Wheel.

Get a piece of round iron rod, ⅝ inch in diameter and about a foot and a half or two feet long. It must be absolutely straight. Next get a pipe flange from the plumber and a short section of pipe to fit it, about four inches long. Drive the rod down into this piece of pipe and, of course, it should be a very tight fit. The piece of pipe fits into the flange and this flange is added to give the wheel stability and a flat surface to the business end.

The other end of the rod should be tapered to a sharp point. This can be done by heating the end red hot and hammering it. Then finish to a good point with a file. Next comes the fitting of the rod to the table. This table should be strong and steady; if it is bolted or nailed to the wall it can be made quite steady.

The wheel will revolve with the rod exactly plumb, supported by the sharp end resting in a socket bored into a piece of strap iron and kept steady by a bushing in the table top. This bushing can be a short piece of lead pipe or brass tubing. It must fit the rod so there is no side play. Bore a hole in the table top and force the bushing down into it.

Put a cross-bar of wood between the legs of the table as is shown in the picture. You can place this accurately by running the rod down through the bushing and locating the correct height so that the bottom of the pipe on the rod will clear the table by ½ an inch or so. Nail the cross-bar in place. Now take a piece of ¼-inch strap iron about 4 inches long and bore a hole into it in the center, about half-way through. Use a drill about 3-16 inch in diameter. This makes the socket for the sharp end of the spindle or rod. Drill two holes clear through the piece of iron to set it in place with wood screws.

Now adjust the iron plate so that the rod is perfectly upright. See that it turns true. Attach the plate with screws.

Remove the rod and we'll build the wheel or jigger as the potters call it. The jigger will be about three or more inches thick. We want plenty of weight as it makes the wheel run longer without spinning it again and it keeps it steady, too. To make the mold get a round box of tin or wood above five inches deep; and about a foot in diameter. The boxes that marshmallows come in are about right. (Don't forget to remove the marshmallows first!)

Careful Workmanship

Center the pipe flange with the rod in it, in the bottom of the box. See that the box is perfectly flat and level and that the rod is perfectly vertical. If not, the wheel will not run true—and the pottery turned out on it will look bizarre, to say the least. I once tried to use a wheel like this and the resulting pottery had collapsible walls!

Mix about 12 pounds of plaster of Paris with water. Have it about as thick as a gravy, stirring out all the lumps with a wooden paddle. Pour this into the box carefully, so the plaster will be about three inches deep. There are no exact dimensions to be given, but a wheel three inches thick and a foot in diameter is about right.

That's all there is to it. When the plaster is dry (over night will be enough) remove the box. It may take pliers to do this and the box will be ruined. So don't use a solid gold box!

Fit the wheel in place and oil the two points of contact, the bushing and the end of the spindle. It may not run very freely at first but it will work in after awhile with frequent oiling.

After getting used to this little wheel, try building the more ambitious one shown in the lower illustration. It uses foot power, leaving both hands free to throw the pottery. Make a table like the illustration, using good sturdy stock. The table should be about 36 inches high.

The rod is made of the same material as the first one, only it is longer. And this time it has a V at the lower end. A blacksmith had better do this part for you. This V is put in about five inches from the lower end. The angle of the V is about 70 degrees and it is three inches deep. The whole spindle when completed with the V is about 31 inches long. The lower end is pointed as the other one was and in addition it is threaded for a nut, the threads running up 1½ inches.

The connecting rod is steel, ⅜ inch in diameter with an eye forged at each end. The eye which acts as a bearing on the spindle at the V, is forged on, leaving just enough play for it to revolve easily. The eye at the other end is made to fit a ⅜ inch bolt. The distance from one eye to the other is 12 inches.

The flywheel, can be made of wood and it should have a heavy rim to give it momentum. It can be fitted with an iron rim or a strip of lead can be hammered on. It is secured to the spindle by digging a channel in the upper side and forcing it up on the lower part of the V. A small rod bent U-shaped is run down over the lower end of the V and into the wood. The nut at the lower end of the spindle keeps it in place.

The iron plate which supports the sharp end of the spindle is set into a strong board which runs from the lower rails around the table.

The Treadle

The treadle is a board 34 inches long, 3 inches wide at the inside end and 6 inches wide at the outer end. A hole ⅝-inch is bored 2 inches from the small end; this is for the bolt going through one end of the connecting rod. Another bolt goes through the treadle at a point about 12 inches from the first one. The treadle is supported at this point by a piece of 2-by-3 wood, bolted or spiked to the front legs. This arrangement of treadle and supporting board can be made after the spindle and wheel is in place. It should move freely and cause the wheel to revolve. Place smooth washers at all points where friction comes and keep them oiled. To counteract the downward push of the foot, a quarter-inch iron rod is hooked to the under side of the treadle 10 inches from the outer end. This rod is run up to the top of the table and hooked into a hole a little distance from the corner.

The business of casting the plaster wheel, of course, is done in the same way with this wheel. With fittings all tight and everything lined up correctly, this wheel works very well.

And after all this is done—the rest is up to you. With perseverance you can learn to throw small pieces of pottery after a fashion. But don't be discouraged by various things, such as clay in your ears and pottery that leans more than the Tower of Pisa. Remember the Craftmaster has made his share of collapsible pottery. He isn't very good now.

Quite the nicest thing about running a department like the Craftshop is to hear about the things done through its—shall we call it "inspiration"! I like to get letters (and especially snapshots!) about the things you have made. It makes no difference whether the things are those described in the articles or projects of your own.

Let's hear from you. If you have built a better mouse-trap than Mr. Emerson's man, let me be the first one to start that beaten path to your door! In other words, I'd like to know what you are doing—and also to see pictures or sketches of it.

And don't hesitate to ask questions. You may want to know a certain thing; I may know the answer or at least know where to find the answer.

And suggestions! How do you like the Department? Perhaps you have an idea or two about it. And maybe you have in mind some project you'd like to have us make. If so, we'll try. That kind of letter will be hung on Hook Number One where I can see it prominently!

Let's hear from you, boys! And girls' too!

You know—even a Craftmaster likes fan mail!

[Next month (April 13) the Craftmaster will tell the boys and girls how to make simple pieces of pottery—how to throw and finish them.]

The Mail Bag

Willoughby, New South Wales, Australia

Dear Editor and Mail Baggers:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag, although I have been very interested in this particular section of the Monitor for some time. I live at Willoughby, a suburb just outside Sydney and reached by crossing the new Harbor Bridge, which is really a marvelous feat of engineering.

We have some quite dense bush around us, only a very short walk from the house, and from the top of one of the scrub-covered hills near by a marvelous view of the surrounding country is obtained. We can see the ocean away in the distance, and a little nearer is a part of the harbor which forms tiny bays all surrounded by bush-dotted hills. To the west is French's Forest, a stretch of really dense bush that is preserved by the Government, and is well known and loved by Sydneyites as a favorite drive or as a hike.

I am an English girl of 18, but I have lived in Australia for 13 years, having had a trip home to England not so long ago. I have only just left school, having been studying for exams until the end of last year.

Our nearest church is Second Church of Chatswood, a distance of about two miles. The building itself is only quite small, but is really very beautiful in design. Until just recently we lived in Manly, the famous beach of Sydney, where I attended the Sunday School of Fourth Church there.

I should like to receive letters from Mail Baggers of my own age from any part of the world. Joan S.

San Diego, California

Dear Editor:

This is my second letter to the Mail Bag, but since the first letter was not published I hope that this one will be.

I should like to correspond with a boy around my age (13), especially from a foreign country, who is interested in stamp collecting. I have a collection of about 2000 and would like to trade. A very good friend of mine, a man who had been saving stamps since he was 9 years old, gave me his rather small but valuable collection on which I have built my collection.

I have attended the Christian Science Sunday School since I was 3½ years old. I am now attending one of the five Sunday schools in the city of San Diego.

I enjoy the Young Folks' page very much and especially liked the recent story "The Challenge of the Game." I also enjoy The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog, the Adventures of Waddles and the Mail Bag.

Hoping to hear from some Mail Bagger, —— James McD.

Sayner, Wisconsin.

Dear Editor:

Through the Mail Bag I have obtained some excellent correspondents from foreign countries as well as from various parts of the United States, and I do hope that I will get many more in the future.

My main interests lie in archæology and antiques. I enjoy collecting old books immensely. The oldest one that I now have is a nautical book published in 1727. I shall be very pleased to hear from correspondents who are interested in these subjects. As I have traveled all through the South, Southwest and Middle West, taking many pictures, I will be glad to write about these regions and exchange pictures.

I should like to have correspondents from all over the world as I am interested in every country, no matter how remote, or how large or small. However, English is the only language in which I can correspond.

Among the things that I collect are maps, charts, books, postal cards, foreign newspapers and magazines. I also collect stamps and coins but do not know a great deal about them. Other interests are chemistry, physics, zoölogy and mineralogy and I have some interesting specimens in my mineral collection, such as sand crystals, garnets and tourmaline. I am 18 years of age. All letters received will be answered promptly.

Donald B. S.

Portland, Maine

Dear Editor:

I enjoy reading the Monitors that my Sunday School teacher gives me every Sunday. I thought I should like to gain new friends from all parts of the world. I am interested in outdoor sports, painting cards, sewing and reading good stories.

Portland is one of the best seaports of New England and has beautiful parks. Baker Boulevard is a long driveway along the Eastern Promenade. Thousands of ducks and sea gulls live on the seashore on Casco Bay near Portland. Maine is noted for its potatoes and apples.

I should like to exchange post cards showing places of interest in our cities with my future pen pals. I hope to hear from girls from 14 to 16 years of age. I am 13.

Rena May S.

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Norma G. (13), Malinta, Ohio.—Especially from California.

Genevieve S. (13), Napoleon, Ohio.—Especially from Hawaii.

Lavon G. (14), McClure, Ohio.—Especially from Texas

From Boys

Billie S. (12), Leavenworth, Wash.—(Thank you for sending the story, Billie.—Ed.)

Carl V. (16), Santa Paula, Calif.—Exchange stamps and postmarks.

Gunter S. (17), Hamburg, Germany.

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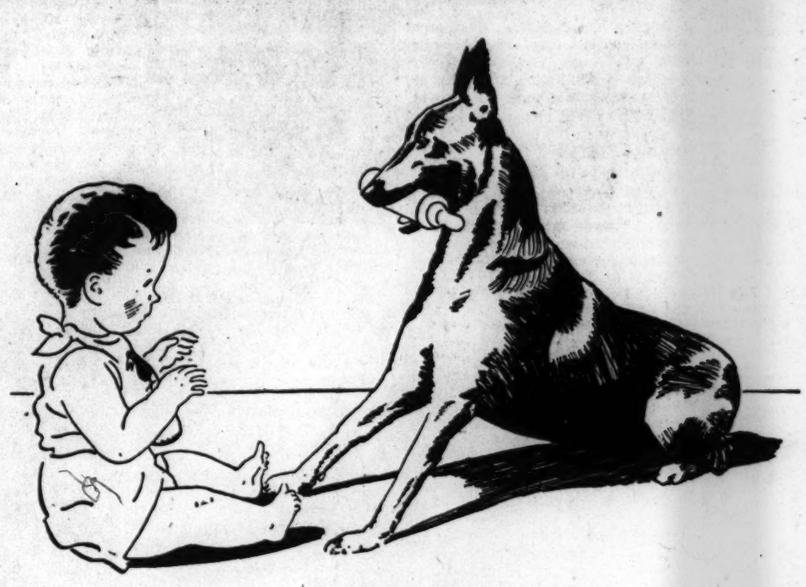

The Well-Fed Are Easier To Manage

THE baby seems to be wondering whether he or his nurse will end up with the dinner. And for good reasons. Because dogs, as well as babies, find food just about the most interesting thing in life.

Grown-ups try to appear more sophisticated. And, though they don't cry or bark when hungry, their ill humor appears in the sulks, a fit of bad temper, or something infinitely harder on the rest of the family than a lusty howl or a loud bark.

Understanding these kinks in human nature, wise wives and mothers make it a point to keep husbands and children well-fed. And that's why so many of them buy at A & P, where they know they can always get the best food at prices within reach of every purse.

Well-fed families are easier to manage. And when the food is bought at A & P, managing to keep families well-fed is easier.

The Great ATLANTIC & PACIFIC Tea Co.

The Home Forum

Open-Air Theaters

THE Theater of Dionysus stretches up the side of the Acropolis Hill at Athens, a semicircle of marble and limestone seats. In ruins today, empty, the sun beating on the white slabs, it does little more than mark the site of the brilliant gatherings of the fifth and fourth centuries B. C. It was in March that the festival of the Great Dionysia was held when, as part of the festivities, play after play was produced in this theater. There the tragic poets, Æschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, among others whose great names have alone come down to us, competed for the prizes. The Chief Archon, or magistrate, was in charge of the festival; he it was who decided which of the plays submitted to him should be given a first hearing at this time. The huge audience, a possible thirty thousand spectators, in holiday mood and attire, armed with metal disks for admission, took their places at sunrise—the men in the best seats, separated from the women—the careful among them carrying cushions, for there was a long day ahead. The likelihood of clear skies at this favorable season, and the limitless view, did away with any necessity for lighting, heating, ventilation, or elaborate scenery.

Behind rose the Acropolis, its buildings not then worn white by time, but gayly painted; on the north and east the purple Mount Pentelicus (where the Athenians quarried their marble) and Mount Hymettus (swarming with honey bees), and to the southwest the blue sea. The sun blazed on the crowd—priests, magistrates, honored strangers, down to the poorest citizen, whose seat (costing six cents) was paid for by the state. The audience was sure of a brilliant spectacle. The choruses would be gorgeously dressed, for some rich citizen had been appointed, by way of tax, to supply their training and costumes; and he had done his utmost, for he also was competing for a prize. The other actors were decorative, too, often dressed in colors that were traditional and symbolic of the type of character or of the mood they portrayed. They wore boots with thick soles (the more important the character the thicker the sole), masks that extended above their heads, and padding under their costumes. Their size, thus increased, carried the effects of gesture and motion to people sitting far back in the vast auditorium. The masks were typical of the various "stock" characters, and served as an introduction of familiar figures to the audience. An arrangement something like a megaphone inside the wide-open mouth of the mask, and metal jars as amplifiers at the back of the farthest seats, helped the ear as the costuming helped the eye. Other devices were not lacking, though no one knows just when some of them were introduced: trap doors, rolling platforms, a thunder and lightning machine, a cyclorama.

The performances had already developed far from their original purpose. For the Greeks, and, in fact, people the world over, first gathered at these festivals in an effort to present their religious belief in an understandable and vivid form to the mass of the people. In Athens, the earliest performances in honor of the god Dionysus had been held in the old market place; but after the wooden seats gave way with the weight of the assemblage, the site of the theater was moved to this hillside. The trilogies of the great poets bore little resemblance to those first plays, in which fifty men, dressed in goatskins to represent Dionysus's band of satyrs, danced and sang the dithyrambic poem. In the great days, as many as three actors were introduced, the size of the chorus was reduced to fifteen for tragedy, twenty-four for comedy, and their rôle subordinated. The religious element, however, was not omitted from the gathering. To the three tragedies that were presented in succession, a fourth play by the same author was attached—a satyric drama—perhaps a concession to conservatism. And the old "goat-song" lives on in the word "tragedy." An altar still stood in the center of the "orchestra," and a marble throne of honor was assigned in the middle of the front row to the Priest of Dionysus, among the sixty-seven armchairs of Pentelican marble reserved for other dignitaries, civil magistrates, and honored guests.

To describe the construction of a Greek theater is simple, except for certain minor points about which the authorities are still disputing. Advantage was always taken of a sloping hillside against which to build the seats. These extended more than halfway round a circular space, the "orchestra," where the action took place. Back of this was a building for the dressing rooms; its solid front gave a chance for a painted back-scene. The background was lengthened and the scenic effects could be altered by two triangular prisms, painted with additional scenes, which stood one at each end of the building, and were revolved at will.

These performances seem far removed from those of today, given perhaps in the model Théâtre Pigalle in Paris, or in the moving-picture houses on Broadway, with their news reels and animated cartoons; yet these are the beginnings from which our theaters grew. A superficial difference has a way of blotting out a real likeness. Our state or city governments have not yet thought of including in their heavy budgets the distribution of theater tickets; new taxes are being laid on with ingenuity, but so far the rich are not asked to supply a chorus for opera or revue. The front row on first nights is more often bought up by college boys than reserved for high officials, perhaps because prizes, though still given to plays by various organizations, are not awarded after one performance. A regulation that would segregate men and women to different parts of the theater would have a distastrous effect on box-office receipts. We should laugh at actors who stumped across the stage with built-up soles, high masks and padded cloaks; but we should be forgetting that these devices accomplished what opera glasses do for us. Masks would seem unbearably artificial, but there is nothing natural about the way grease paint and footlights mask our actors. Amplifiers have done away with megaphones and metal vases, though the acoustics of a modern building is often a sad surprise in spite of preliminary photographs of sound waves, and the use of felt and wires. Our producers feel modern when they use colors to symbolize a mood, till they learn what an old device it is. With cranes, trap doors, thunder machines, cycloramas, we are well acquainted; as with choruses that break into the action of our shows, with "stock" characters, and with many literary traditions. The very terms we use every day—musical comedy, scene, prologue, theater—all are Greek.

These open-air theaters did very well when sunshine could generally be depended on. They are dotted about the Mediterranean wherever the Greeks penetrated: at Petra, in the modern Trans-Jordania; in Sicily, at Taormina and Syracuse; in Greece itself, at Argos, and especially at Epidaurus, where stands the best preserved and most beautiful theater of all, spoken of with pride by Pausanias, the work of Polyclitus the Younger.

The Romans began building stone theaters about 55 B. C. Ruins of their theaters still stand even across the border in France, as far as Arles, Nimes, and Orange. The auditorium was no longer dependent on a hillside for its shape and its support; the Romans built an ornamented wall behind the audience, as well as a high wall behind the performers. These barriers cut off the view, so more scenery was called for; changes of scene required a division into acts, an emphasizing of the five breaks formerly marked off by the choruses. The players had by this time moved up out of the "orchestra" on to a platform stage. A curtain existed, but was probably not much in use. When it was used, it was dropped out of sight, not raised: no Roman would have known what we mean by a "curtain raiser." The "stock" characters, carried right along from the old days, could still be seen in the new theaters; but in these huge areas, which reached a seating capacity of eighty thousand, words would be lost and pantomime, ballets, or living pictures were substituted. The religious element entirely disappeared, and with it, the altar. Also, the climate was having its effect. The open-air theater, as it pushed its way west and north, into rain and cold, had to fit itself to changing conditions. The stage was roofed over, and though the actors were still better protected than the listeners, awnings were sometimes hung above part of the seats. The theater had started on its journey through the western world.

P. R.

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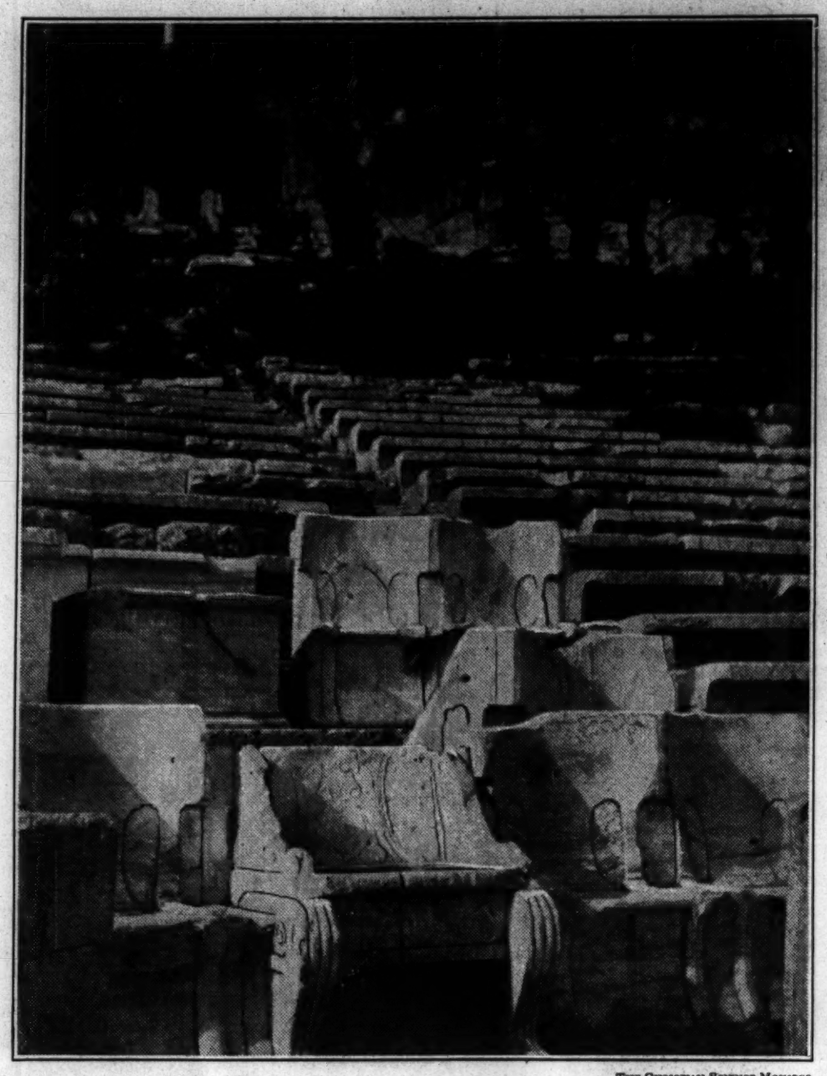

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Ancient Greek Theater of Dionysus at Athens

Chaucer to His Son

Little Lewis my son, I have perceived well by certain evidences thine ability to learn sciences touching numbers and proportions; and as well consider I thy busy prayer in special to learn the treatise of the astrolabe. Then, forasmuch as a philosopher saith, he wrappeth him in his friend that condescendeth to the rightful prayers of his friend, therefore have I given thee a sufficient astrolabe as for our horizon, compounded after the latitude of Oxenford, upon which by mediation of this little treatise, I purpose to teach thee a certain number of conclusions appertaining to the same instrument, I say *a certain* of conclusions, for three causes. The first cause is this; trust well that all the conclusions that have been found, or else possibly might be found in so noble an instrument as an astrolabe, be unknown perfectly to any mortal man in this region, as I suppose. Another cause is this; that soothly in any treatise of the astrolabe that I have seen there be some conclusions that will not in all things perform their behests. And some of them be too hard to thy tender age of ten years to conceive.

This treatise divided in five parts will I show thee under full light rules and naked words in English; for Latin ne canst thou yet but small, my little son. But natheless suffice to thee these true conclusions in English, as well as sufficeth to these noble clerks Greeks these same conclusions in Greek, and to Arabians in Arabic, and to Jews in Hebrew, and to the Latin folk in Latin; which Latin folk have them first out of other diverse languages, and written in their own tongue, that is to say, in Latin. And God wot that in all these languages, and in many more, have these conclusions been sufficiently learned and taught. . . .

Now will I pray meekly every discreet person that readeth or heareth this little treatise, to have my rude enditing for excused, and my superfluity of words, for two causes. The first cause is, for that curious enditing and hard sentence is full heavy at once for such a child to learn. And the second cause is this, that nobody me seemeth better to write unto a child twice a good sentence, than he forget it once.

And, Lewis, if so be that I show thee in my light English as true conclusions touching this matter, and not only as true, but as many and as subtle conclusions as be showed in Latin in any common treatise of the astrolabe, can me the more thank; and pray God save the king, that is lord of this language, and all that him faith beareth and obeyeth, every one in his degree, the more and the less. But consider well, that I ne usurp not to have found this work, of my labour or of mine *engine*. I am not but a lewd compilator of the labour of old astrologians, and have it translated in mine English only for thy doctrine; and with this sword shall I slay envy.—From the Preface to "The Treatise on the Astrolabe," by CHAUCER.

Arabesques

For all of winter's claim
To austerity,
What is more haunting lovely
Than a tracery
Of elm boughs, bare and ebon,
On robin's-egg blue sky?
Than an arc described by
A frost-furred stem of rye?
Than a fringe of snowflakes,
As it glints and flashes,
On the upturned tangle
Of a young girl's lashes?
Than ghosts of leaves and fern fronds
Printed on a pane?
Than water turned in falling
To a white mare's mane?

ETHEL ROMIG FULLER.

Bret Harte Arrives in San Francisco

At one-thirty on the afternoon of March 27, 1860, the little steamer *Columbia* from Umpqua and Humboldt Bay was reported ten miles off Point Lobos. As the afternoon waned she ploughed in between the green hills lining the Golden Gate. She rounded North Point; the docks of San Francisco came into view; the passengers with baggage ready for landing gathered on the deck.

Among them was a quiet-mannered, retiring young man of twenty-three, whose name was down on the list of passengers as F. Harte. He was not a man whom you would meet in a crowd and remember—merely a young fellow of medium height, slender, not very robust-looking. Fine, wavy, dark hair, worn a little long for a suggestion of the poetic temperament, set off a handsome, sensitive face. His dress was fastidious, with a touch of dandyism. He was no hand-shaker or back-slapper, not the sort to indulge in effusive farewells with his fellow passengers or to jostle for first place at the gangway, not the sort, you would say, to forge ahead in the great city of the West, fierce, restless San Francisco, which even now was coming into view off the starboard bow.

Fifteen massive docks stretching into the Bay, great warehouses, the tall chimneys of factories—these one noticed first and close at hand. Then one looked farther and saw streets in defiance of topography audaciously breasting the heights, and rows of buildings clear to the tops of great hills. Church-spires, the towers of engine-houses, five-story brick buildings with flags atop! . . .

As the passengers gazed, the *Columbia* gained its dock; hackmen and hotel-runners shouted in rivalry; Harte descended the gangway, and all unknown came into his kingdom. Although he had had some previous acquaintance with San Francisco, his real residence in the city began thus in 1860 and was to continue for eleven years. In these years he made himself. He entered as an unheralded and insignificant youth; when he left, newspapers ran columns upon the event. But young Harte probably did not even stop to dream of all this on that fine spring afternoon when he came ashore at the foot of Folsom Street. More likely he gave a sigh of relief that he was well out of a bad business there in the North. That he should have come to seek his fortune in the great city hardly needs explanation; that has been what ambitious American lads have always done, and he was not only ambitious, but had already dedicated himself to literature, an art which flourishes only in cities.

There is an amusing parallel between Harte's arrival in San Francisco and Franklin's in Philadelphia. Both were young and printers by trade. Both were in a sense fugitives. Both were to make names for themselves in literature. Franklin arrived with a Dutch dollar and some coppers. Harte had probably little more, for there is tradition of an unpaid board-bill left behind in Union, and besides he was chronically, in the miner's phrase, "cleaned out." But aside from these superficialities, there is little resemblance between the rational, shrewd young Franklin and the improvident, sensitive young Harte. Of one thing we can be sure: Harte did not stroll up Market Street, San Francisco, as his predecessor had Market Street, Philadelphia, munching a large puffy roll; to have made that awkward ridiculous appearance would have haunted his thoughts for years.—GEORGE R. STEWART JR., in "Bret Harte, Argonaut and Exile." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Faderens virke

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

DET er den almindelige opfatning at forretningsvirksomhet er underkastet tidens og lykkens, de materielle forholds, forandringer eller omskiftelser, og undertiden det personlige instinkts eller ønskes innfall og lune. Forretningsforetagender betraktes som gode og dårlige, heldige og mislykkede, blomstrende og hensyknende, innbringende og uinnbringende, og som noget som i beste fall bare varer et begrenset tidsrum. De formodes å være underkastet den såkalte lov for gjennemsnittsnivå, økonomi, finanser o.s.v. og å være avhengige av såkalte forretningsperioder, som avvekslende viser blomstring og nedgang og undersøkes og bestemmes ved hjelp av statistikk, grafiske fremstillinger og mange andre sammenligninger.

Mary Baker Eddy sier i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (s. 470): "Normen for fullkommenhet var oprinnelig Gud og mennesket." Denne absolutte sannhet har aldri forandret sig, og kan aldri forandres. Vi kan ikke holde fast ved to normer; når vi forsøker å gjøre det, har vi i virkeligheten ingen. Mennesket, Guds billede, er bestandig og i all evighet likt Gud; det vil si, det uttrykker Guds natur.

Finnes det i virkeligheten mere enn én norm for forretningsvirksomhet? Hvis det innrømmes at det ikke finnes mere enn én, kan det da i Guds univers være rum for en svikte nde, mislykket forretning? Når vi innrømmer at det kun gis én norm, innrømmer vi også at det kun gis en blomstrende, vellykket, helt tilfredsstillende forretningsvirksomhet.

Da Jesus sa til sin mor: "Visste I ikke at jeg må utøve min Faders virke?" (eng. bibelovers.) tilkjennegav han av hvilken natur og karakter forretningsvirksomhet, Faderens virke, i sannhet er. Det finnes bare én forretningsvirksomhet, bare ett godt virke—å kjenne og praktisere sannheten om Gud, mennesket og universet. Dette åpenbarer at forretningsvirksomhet er uten ophør, uten avbrytelse, en virksomhet som er under fullkommen kontroll og riktig ledelse, som er sann i ethvert utslag, alltid god og styret av Guds visdom og intelligens. I samme kapitel leser vi videre: "Og Jesus gikk frem i visdom og alder og yndest hos Gud og mennesker."

Da Faderen, Gud, har skapt og grunnfestet Sitt fullkomne univers, uttrykker alle Hans idéer nu sin rette virksomhet og vil alltid gjøre det. Ingen idé kan miste sin plass, være på feil plass eller gjøre en annen idés arbeide. A innrømme at en sann idé er kommet på feil plass eller er fjernet fra sin plass, vilde være å tenke sig Guds univers som ufullstendig, ufullkomment; og dette er utenkelig, da Guds verk er helt, fullendt, fullstendig, fullkomment; intet behøver å legges til det eller å trekkes fra det. Vi ser således at enhver virkelig aktivitet, virksomhet og funksjon styres av Guds lov.

Vi skulde ikke behøve å kjempe for å kunne innse dette; heller ikke kan den menneskelige viljes makt åpne døren inn til åndelig sannhet; men vi må erkjenne sannheten, forstå at Guds skapelse er åndelig, og frydefullt vente at det åndelige gode skal strømme inn i enhver tanke og riktig virksomhet.

Likesom enhver åndelig idé er og alltid må være virksom på rette måte, således er hver idé uundværlig, idet den eksisterer for å uttrykke det guddommelige forsett. Mrs. Eddy skriver (*Science and Health*, s. 506): "And, Gud, samler uformede tanker og leder dem inn i deres rette kanaler og utfolder disse tanker, likesom Han åpner et hellig forsetts kronblader forat dette forsett kan komme til syne."

Guddommelig Kjærlighet, som eier alt, sørger for hele skapelsen med øm og kjærlig omhu, idet den i evighet opretholder alt i glede, harmoni, overflod og rett virksomhet. I Matteus' evangelium leser vi disse Jesu ord: "Se på himmelens fugler: De sår ikke, de høster ikke, de samler ikke i lader, og eders himmelske Fader før dem allikevel. Er ikke I meget mere enn de?"

Gud, guddommelig Kjærlighet, som sørger for Sin skapelse, bevarer også Sine idéer i fullkommen orden og vedvarenhet. Vi innser derfor at virksomhet aldri kan forandres til stillstand, at cirkulasjon eller omsetning aldri kan forandres til stansning, at hell aldri kan forandres til mislykkelse, at fremgang aldri kan forandres til tilbakegang, og at heller ikke vekst nogensinne kan forandres til nedgang.

Da Jesus hentydet til Faderens virke, tenkte han visselig ikke på et spesielt sosialt, borgerlig eller merkantilt yrke. Hans ord og gjerninger tilkjennegir hans virksomhet under utøvelsen av Faderens virke. Og han sa til sine efterfølgere: "Helbred syke, opvekk døde, rens spedalske, driv ut onde ånder! For intet har I fått det, for intet skal I gi det."

Individuelt så vel som universelt, mentalt, fysisk, økonomisk og politisk, trenger menneskene medfølelse og barmhjertige tanker fra alle som gjør fordring på å kalles kristne. På side 29 i *Science and Health* sier Mrs. Eddy: "Kristne må gripe til våben mot villfarelse hjemme og ute."

Christian Science viser tydelig at Faderens virke berører alle og alt. Vi har alle det privilegium å kunne ta fatt på dette hellige arbeide, å kjenne og holde fast ved sannheten med hensyn til enhver omstendighet og tilstand—enten denne er individuell eller almen, nasjonal eller internasjonal, sosial, borgerlig eller politisk. Hvor vi enn måtte være, er vi Guds vidner og kan nu bære vidnesbyrd om sannheten.

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Broom

At dawn it billows far and wide,
Drift on serried drift,
Just as if some lavish tide,
With one capricious shift,
Had lifted up and tossed it there,
Upon the mountainside.

At noon it flames along the wold,
Above the sapphire sea,
As though the sun would thus enfold
The hills, and tenderly,
Had let them down a yellow robe,
Of brilliant cloth-of-gold.

At evening time its amber light,
In waters calm and deep,
Lies enmirrored, softly bright,
Until on tidal sweep
Its flares go slanting to the shore,
Like tapers in the night.

MARY F. RICHARDSON.

The Best Professional Manner

In Lincoln's Inn Fields the air is redolent with the very best law, and the ordinary man as he walks through the place feels like a poacher. Many clerks are coming and going. Some are chained to a black bag; others have done nothing worthy of fetters, and go freely; nearly all are in a hurry. They run up steps and down steps, and take short cuts, and know their way about. Cabs are always waiting in case of emergencies. Judges pass through on their way to the Courts in their own private equipages. I saw one the other day in a common hansom; I will not mention his name, but I hope he is ashamed of himself. Clients enter eagerly and smilingly the offices of their respective solicitors, and sometime afterward pass into the street again, looking limp and dejected. I do not know what the solicitors do to them; but it is something, apparently, which destroys all enthusiasm, knocks down one's castles in the air, and leaves one face to face with a few facts, which are generally unpleasant.

Or perhaps it is the combination of mystery and severity which seems to prevail in a solicitor's office. They give you a morning paper to read, but you have no heart for it. You gaze at a few black boxes—very black, and cold, and shiny—that have strayed into the waiting room, and read curious inscriptions upon them. "The Plimpton Colliery Co." You wonder where Plimpton is, and what kind of a company it was. No opinion is expressed about it on the outside of the box; the inscription is impartial and reticent. "Smithers' Trustees" are the words on the next box. Who was poor Smithers, and did he ever think he would come to this? It is a large box. Can the Trustees be inside? . . .

About the hour of six comes the general exodus; the lights go out in the windows; cloths are flung over tables piled with papers, to keep the dust from them; clerks hurry to secure a place on the bus for Camden Town; solicitors fly homeward in hansoms. By nine o'clock, I am told, there is hardly a vestige of the best professional manner left in London. —From "Playthings and Parodies," by BARRY PAIN (1892).

The Father's Business

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ORDINARILY, business is considered to be subject to the variations or vicissitudes of time and fortune, of material conditions, and, sometimes, to the whim and caprice of personal instinct or desire. Business is looked upon as good and bad; successful and unsuccessful; rich and poor; profitable and unprofitable; and, at best, as lasting only for a limited period. It is supposed to be subject to the so-called law of averages, economics, finance, and so forth, and to be contingent upon so-called business cycles, representing at one time prosperity and at another depression, and to be analyzed by statistics, graphs, and many other comparisons.

Mary Baker Eddy says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 470), "The standard of perfection was originally God and man." This absolute truth has never changed; can never change. We cannot hold to two standards, for then we virtually have none. Man, the image of God, is continually and eternally like God; that is, he expresses the nature of God.

Is there in reality more than one standard for business? Admitting that there is not, can there then be room in God's universe for a failing, unsuccessful business? Admitting only one standard, we concede and admit only a prosperous, successful, sufficient business.

When Jesus said to his mother, "Wist ye not that I must be about my Father's business?" he set forth the true nature and character of business, the Father's business. There is just one business, one good business—that of knowing and putting into practice the truth about God, man, and the universe. This reveals business as unending, uninterrupted, an activity perfectly controlled, rightly managed, true in every operation, always good, and governed by the wisdom and intelligence of God. In the same chapter is also written, "And Jesus increased in wisdom and stature, and in favour with God and man."

Since the Father, God, created and established His perfect universe, all His ideas are now and ever will be expressing their right activity. No idea can be out of place, in a wrong place, or do the work of another idea. To admit the misplacement or displacement of a true idea would be to think of God's universe as incomplete, imperfect; and this is inconceivable, since God's work is intact, finished, complete, perfect, nothing having to be added to it or subtracted from it. We see, then, that every real activity, operation, and function is governed by the law of God.

We should not have to struggle to perceive this, nor can the force of human will open the door of spiritual truth; but we must realize the truth, understand that God's creation is spiritual, and joyfully expect spiritual good to flow into every thought and right activity.

As each spiritual idea is and must ever be rightly occupied, so is each idea essential, existing to express the divine purpose. Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 506), "Spirit, God, gathers unformed thoughts into their proper channels, and unfolds these thoughts, even as He opens the petals of a holy purpose in order that the purpose may appear."

Divine Love, possessing all, provides for all creation with loving, tender care, forever holding all in joy, harmony, abundance, and right activity. Matthew records Jesus' words: "Behold the fowls of the air: for they sow not, neither do they reap, nor gather into barns; yet your heavenly Father feedeth them. Are ye not much better than they?"

God, divine Love, who provides for His creation, also preserves His ideas in perfect order and continuity. We therefore see that activity can never change to stagnation; circulation can never change to stoppage; success can never change to failure; prosperity can never change to depression; nor can growth ever change to subsidence.

In referring to the Father's business, Jesus surely was not thinking of a specific social, civil, or commercial order. His words and works indicate his activities in pursuing the Father's business. And he said to his followers, "Heal the sick, cleanse the lepers, raise the dead, cast out devils: freely ye have received, freely give."

Individually as well as universally, mentally, physically, economically, and politically, men need the compassionate and merciful thought of all who claim the name of Christian. On page 29 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy says, "Christians must take up arms against error at home and abroad."

Christian Science shows clearly that the Father's business concerns all, and all things. We all are privileged to enter into this holy work, to know the truth about every circumstance and condition—be it individual or general, national or international, social, civil, or political. Wherever we may be, we are God's witnesses and can now bear testimony to the truth.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

The Dawn-Tree

(Rondeau)

The dawn-tree flowers before the night
Has wholly gone, before the light
Has fully come. When stars have fled
The dawn-flower grows disquieted,
Folds back her petals, dewy white.

She is enchanted by the sight
Of earth, sun-bathed and rosy bright.
Lifting her lovely petaled head,
The dawn-tree flowers.

A moment only—free upright—
While morning climbs the wakening height
She fills her heart with gold and red.
Star-lovely and untrumpeted,
Though she has furled her petals tight,
The dawn-tree flowers.

ETHEL LOUISE KNOX.

My Star Friends

For as many years as I can remember, I have always been interested in the stars, those mysterious, shining worlds so many billions of miles away that even the imagination falters.

At first the conspicuous Big Dipper was the only constellation I knew by name, but later I discovered that several other stars and star groups could be found with the aid of the Big Dipper as a guide. The two stars on the outer edge of the Dipper point almost directly to the North Star, which holds firmly in its grasp the tail of the Little Bear. The habit of swinging around on this North Star throughout the ages may possibly account for the extraordinary length of its remarkable tail.

Some of my star friends I became acquainted with on the first evening I searched for them; others took weeks and months to locate. It required three years for me to hand my letter of introduction to King Cephus, although most of that time I had been on familiar terms with his vain queen, Cassiopeia, whose chair in the form of a W is visible in the heavens all the year around.

Every winter I renew acquaintance with the giant Orion, the most splendidly impressive figure in the sky. With his club raised over his head, he nightly defends himself from Taurus, the Bull, whose red glowering eye gleams near by in his V-shaped face.

The three great jewels that glitter in Orion's belt point directly to the brightest star in the heavens, Sirius, the Dog Star. Sirius is a special delight of mine and recently, while I was on one of my solitary evening strolls by the seashore, this scintillating jewel fairly blazed in its dark setting. "You beautiful thing," I murmured. Small wonder that this historic star was worshiped in some of the ancient Egyptian temples!

What night can be ordinary when the stars are out. There are thousands upon thousands, so that, like people, we can never know them all. But many of them we can know by name and some we can know so well that it is like meeting old friends when we look up toward their celestial radiance.

A. S. H.

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Rosenberg-Arvey Defeats Denver

Other Basketball Teams Advance to Quarterfinal Round in A. A. U. Play

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 9 (AP)—One favorite, the Denver Pigs, fell by the wayside, but others moved into the quarterfinal round of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States basketball tournament here last night.

The Pigs were upset by a scrappy Rosenberg-Arvey team from Chicago, 24 to 21. Two college teams were among the other survivors.

Phillips University of Enid, Okla., eliminated the Kansas City Life team in a spirited battle, 24 to 21, and the tall West Texas teachers of Canyon ousted the Central Missouri teachers of Warrensburg in a late afternoon game, but both find hard assignments ahead.

Phillips must face the Tulsa Oilers, Missouri Valley A. A. U. champions, who last night defeated the Johnson Floors team of Los Angeles, 32 to 15. The Texans will have as their next opposition the Wichita (Kan.) Henrys, out to seek their fourth straight title.

The Pasadena (Calif.) Majors, another tournament favorite, reduced the collegiate field by winning last night over Rockhurst College of Kansas City, sponsors of the tournament, 26 to 20. The Majors were hard pressed and once led by only one point in the second half.

The Southern Kansas Stage Lines, which lost last year to the Schuessler Athletic Club of Chicago in a battle for third place, turned the tables last night on the same opposition, winning 32 to 16. The Liners, with a new lineup for the tournament which includes several "Big Six" Conference stars, gave a fine exhibition of fast passing and scoring power.

Shore and Bill Cook Lead All-Star Team

TORONTO, March 9 (AP)—While the 32 sports writers who participated in selecting the 1933 all-star National Hockey League team for the Canadian Press mentioned a total of 36 players for first-team places, the consensus of their voting left little doubt that they believe Eddie Shore of the Boston Bruins and Bill Cook of the New York Rangers the outstanding men in big-league hockey.

Shore, the dynamic defense star, and Cook, the brilliant right wing, have been on every all-star team that has been picked by the writers' consensus and were almost unanimous choices again this year. Shore received 29 votes for the right defense job and two for left defense, only one writer failing to name him for the first team, while 28 selectors named the elder of the Cook brothers for right wing.

Johnny Roach, who has done outstanding work in guarding the Detroit Red Wings' goal this season after being traded by the Rangers, was third in popularity as he ousted Chuck Gardiner from the place the flashy Chicagoan held last year. He received 20 votes.

Two other newcomers appeared on this year's first team as Frank Boucher, playmaking center of the Rangers, took over the pivot post from Howie Morenz of the Montreal Canadiens and Lawrence "Baldy" Northcott of the Montreal Maroons replaced Harvey "Busher" Jackson of Toronto at left wing.

Lester Patrick, Ranger manager, again was first choice as coach, with Dick Irvin of Toronto named for the second team, on which three of his players landed. The first and second teams as picked by the writers' consensus follow:

First Team		Second Team
Roach, Detroit	g	Gardiner, Chicago
Shore, Boston	d	Clancy, Toronto
Johnson, Rangers	d	L. Conacher, Maroons
Boucher, Rangers	c	Morenz, Canadiens
W. Cook, Rangers	rw	C. Conacher, Tor.
Northcott, Maroons	lw	Jackson, Toronto

Coaches—Patrick, Rangers, first team; Irvin, Toronto, second team.

Philadelphia Upset By Bruin Cubs, 5 to 1

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Philadelphia	22	7	11	116	80	51
Providence	22	4	13	105	92	48
Boston	16	7	15	102	94	39
New Haven	13	3	22	77	105	29
Quebec	11	5	23	87	116	27

Result March 8

Boston 5, Philadelphia 1.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 9—Boston Cubs administered a crushing 5-to-1 defeat to Philadelphia Arrows, leaders of the Canadian-American Hockey League, at the Arena last night before a good-sized crowd.

Boston gained the upper hand by scoring twice in the opening period when Saunders and Buckles broke through the Philadelphia defense and Benson and Burmister tallied in the second period.

After McGoldrick scored the Arlows' lone goal midway in the last period, Buckles contributed his second goal for the Cubs. The match was exceptionally rough.

Boston		Philadelphia
Burmister, Weir	lw	rw, Phillips, Boyd, Wilson
Cook, O'Neil	c	c, McGoldrick, Anderson
Saunders, Buckles	rw	lw, Hudson, Collings, Pratt
Jerwa, Warshawski	ld	rd, Peters, Desmarais
Davie, Warshawski	rd	ld, Nichols, Desmarais
Jackson	g	g, Cude

Score—Boston 5, Philadelphia 1. Goals—Buckles 2, Saunders, Benson and Burmister for Boston; McGoldrick for Philadelphia. Assists—J. Jerwa, Cook, Buckles and Weir for Boston; Pratt, Phillips and Hudson for Philadelphia. Officials—F. A. Synnott and W. E. Stevenson. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Facts About Professional Hockey Players—No. 185

LEO A. BOURGAULT

Canadiens, National Hockey League

First played professional hockey with Saskatoon Sheiks of the old Western Canada Hockey League in the 1924-25 season. He was born at Sturgeon Falls, Ont., Can., Jan. 17, 1904. He weighs around 165 pounds, is about 5ft. 7in. in height, shoots left handed, and plays defense. His record:

1920-21—Sturgeon Falls
1921-23—North Bay Juniors
1923-24—Guelph, Ontario Hockey Association
1924-26—Saskatoon, Western Canada Hockey League
1926-27—Toronto, Rangers, National Hockey League
1927-30—Rangers, National Hockey League
1930-31—Rangers-Ottawa, National Hockey League
1931-32—Bronx Tigers, Canadian-American N. L.
1932-33—Ottawa-Canadiens, National Hockey League

Light Blue Oarsmen Keep Fixed Rowlocks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cambridge, Eng.

AFTER a brief spell with swivel rowlocks, Cambridge University oarsmen, who will oppose Oxford on the Thames River, April 1, have reverted to the fixed tholepin, traditional in British rowing. Only two college boat clubs at Cambridge, Third Trinity and Lady Margaret, have remained faithful to fixed rowlocks, and the change-over was made so that oarsmen should not have their style disturbed when they came from their college boats into university trial crews. However, the new idea has not been adopted for the 1933 university boat, and the rival Blues will therefore be rowing with fixed pins, as usual, in the boat race.

Haines Changes Tactics to Win

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 9—Rowland B. Haines of the Columbia University Club, by a complete reversal of form when apparently close to defeat at the hands of Patrick J. Cohalan of the New York Athletic Club, proved that he must still be considered for the highest national honors in squash tennis yesterday, and entered the semifinal round by winning at 7—15, 15—12, 15—9, 15—5. Cohalan had won the first game and was leading at 11—5 in the second, when the former national champion suddenly dropped walloping tactics, and watching every chance to catch Cohalan out of position, ran out the game at 15—12, then ran through the balance of the match by wide margins all the way.

Philip T. Moore, Columbia U. C. No. 2 proved that he must also be considered for the high positions, when he came from behind to win from Frank R. Hanson Jr. of the same club, who has returned to play after a year's absence, 7—15, 15—3, 15—7, 18—14. Hanson made his finest play in the fourth game, but was never quite able to overcome the crafty play of his clubmate.

The other two matches were one sided. Harry F. Wolf, United States champion, galloped through his match with R. Mason Kirkland of the Fraternity Club, 15—2, 15—1, 15—7; and Milton Baron, also of the Fraternity Club, settled the chances of F. Barry Ryan of the Yale Club, in short order, 15—4, 15—6, 15—12. The summary:

U. S. Amateur Squash Tennis Championship—Fourth Round

H. F. Wolf, New York A. C., defeated R. M. Kirkland, Fraternity S. T. C., 15—2, 15—1, 15—7.

Milton Baron, Fraternity S. T. C., defeated F. B. Ryan Jr., Yale Club, 15—4, 15—6, 15—12.

Rowland B. Haines, Columbia U. C., defeated Patrick J. Cohalan, New York A. C., 7—15, 15—12, 15—9, 15—5.

P. T. Moore, Columbia U. C., defeated Frank R. Hanson Jr., Columbia U. C., 7—15, 15—3, 15—7, 18—14.

Rutgers Swimmers Beat Pennsylvania

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 9—With Walter Spence '34 and W. Q. Ashley '35, scoring 12 points each, the Rutgers varsity swimming team defeated University of Pennsylvania in their Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming Association championship meet at Hutchinson Pool, last night, 41 to 30. Pennsylvania won the waterpolo game 32 to 9.

Spence won the 200-yard freestyle race in 2m. 17.8s. This bettered the pool record of 2m. 19.5s., made by A. T. Hake 3d., of Yale last year. Ashley gave a fine exhibition in the fancy dive, scoring 90.40 points. Gordon S. Allyn Jr., '33, was the only first-place winner for Pennsylvania, taking the 220-yard breaststroke in 2m. 36.6s. The summary:

50-Yard Freestyle—Won by T. F. Brick '34, Rutgers; M. F. Smith '35, Pennsylvania, second; G. F. Groff '35, Pennsylvania, third. Time—25.4s.

100-Yard Freestyle—Won by N. M. Kramer '33, Rutgers; M. F. Smith '35, Pennsylvania, second; G. F. Groff '35, Pennsylvania, third. Time—55.4s.

220-Yard Freestyle—Won by Walter Spence '34, Rutgers; H. U. Strong '33, Pennsylvania, second; V. P. Satinsky '34, Pennsylvania, third. Time—2m. 17.8s. (New Pool Record.)

440-Yard Freestyle—Won by Walter Spence '34, Rutgers; H. U. Strong Jr., '33, Pennsylvania, second; V. P. Satinsky '34, Pennsylvania, third. Time—5m. 13.6s.

150-Yard Backstroke—Won by W. Q. Ashley Jr., '35, Rutgers; J. A. Hanff Jr., '35, Pennsylvania, second; J. H. Smith '35, Pennsylvania, third. Time—1m. 53.2s.

220-Yard Breaststroke—Won by G. S. Allyn Jr., '33, Pennsylvania; H. G. White '35, Rutgers, second; Evert D. Weeks '34, Pennsylvania, third. Time—2m. 36.6s.

Fancy Dive—Won by W. Q. Ashley Jr., '35, Rutgers (90.40 points); B. E. Eynon '34, Pennsylvania, second (79.3 points); G. B. Brice '34, Pennsylvania, third (61.7 points).

Relay Race—Won by Rutgers (T. F. Brick '34, W. Q. Ashley Jr. '35, N. M. Kramer '33, Walter Spence '34). Time—3m. 52.4s.

Derby County Wins Replay

LONDON, March 9 (AP)—Derby County yesterday entered the semifinal round of the English Association Football cup competition, defeating Sunderland 1 to 0 in a replay of their 4-to-4 draw last Saturday. The winner will meet Manchester City March 18 while Everton and West Ham United will battle in the other half of the bracket. Results of games played in the English League yesterday: First Division—Birmingham 3, Aston Villa 2; Everton 6, Leicester City 3; Manchester City 2, Bolton Wanderers 1. Second Division—Fulham 2, Burnley 1.

Hillis to Lead West Point

WEST POINT, N. Y., March 9 (AP)—Cadet John T. Hillis of Logansport, Ind., a guard on the United States Military Academy basbetball team the last two years, yesterday was elected captain of the 1934 quintet. John B. Stanley of New York was elected manager.

College Hockey Result

Harvard 4, Yale 3.

Mrs. Opal S. Hill Beats Miss Wall

Three Britishers Advance to Semifinal Round in Belleair Golf

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELLEAIR HEIGHTS, Fla., March 9—One United States woman golfer and three British stars advanced to the semifinal round of the annual women's Belleair golf championship at the Belleair Country Club yesterday. The overseas survivors were Diana Fishwick, present English close champion and 1930 British titleholder; Barbara Pyman, Welsh international, and Kathleen Garnham of London, Eng., winner last week of the Florida East Coast championship and medal at the St. Augustine Links.

Mrs. Opal S. Hill of the Meadow Lake Country Club, Kansas City, Mo., western champion, continued her march toward the title by defeating Bernice Wall of the Oshkosh (Wis.) Country Club, the defending champion, in a 19-hole battle. These contestants made the turn all even, both going out in 43's. Miss Wall jumped into a 2 up lead by winning the tenth and eleventh holes. Here Mrs. Hill staged a rally and won three of the next four holes, but fell behind in the march when Miss Wall captured the sixteenth and seventeenth for a 1 up margin going to the home hole. Mrs. Hill sent her approach shot dead to the pin and scored a 4 to square the match. Miss Wall took a 7. On the way to the extra hole Miss Wall's drive found a trap, then she played short with her third and fourth strokes. Her next shot was on the green, but she had to take two putts to sink the ball for a 7. Mrs. Hill reached the green in two strokes. The western champion made two putts to win the match with a par 4.

Miss Fishwick defeated one of the touring British players, Mrs. Eleanor B. Gibbs, 7 and 6. Miss Pyman defeated an American, Mrs. Stewart Hanley of Bloomfield Hills, Mich. and the Lockmoor Club, Detroit, 2 and 1. Miss Garnham defeated Gwen Cradock-Hartopp of England, 1 up. Miss Cradock-Hartopp's three putts on the seventeenth cost her the hole and the match. Miss Fishwick won six of the first nine holes, the others going out being halved. Mrs. Gibbs won the tenth.

Mrs. Hill opposes Miss Pyman and Miss Fishwick meets Garnham in the next round. The summary:

Belleair Women's Annual Golf Championship—Quarterfinal Round

Mrs. Opal S. Hill, Meadow Lake Country Club, Kansas City, Mo., defeated Bernice Wall, Oshkosh (Wis.) Country Club, 1 up.

Barbara Pyman, Wales, defeated Mrs. Stewart Hanley, Bloomfield Hills, Mich., 2 and 1.

Kathleen Garnham, England, defeated Gwen Cradock-Hartopp, England, 1 up.

Diana Fishwick, England, defeated Mrs. Eleanor B. Gibbs, England, 7 and 6.

Harvard Wins Series From Yale Ice Team

Harvard-Yale Ice Hockey Series

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Agst
Harvard	2	1	8	8
Yale	1	2	8	9

Harvard won the third and odd game in its thirty-third year of ice hockey with its traditional rival Yale, in an overtime battle, 4 to 3, at the Boston Garden last night, before some 5000 spectators. It is the second successive series Harvard has won from Yale, winning last year, and with it goes the mythical eastern college ice hockey championsnip.

Partisans of each side were given their moments of elation, for the lead changed hands twice, Harvard starting after 57s. of play from the opening whistle, Ian Baldwin '33 scoring on a play with Capt. Robert Saltonstall Jr. '33. Early in the second period, with a Harvard man in the penalty box, Yale tied the score, and a few minutes later took the lead with Harvard again a man short. At 16m. 47s., Harvard drew to even terms with Yale, and each scored in the third session. The winning goal was scored by Captain Saltonstall, with help from Baldwin and William P. Watts '35 at 2m. 15s. of the overtime.

Baldwin and Captain Saltonstall were the Harvard scoring stars, the former getting two goals and assisting on another. The team captain scored one goal and assisted on two others. Alexander C. Fletcher '33, headed the Yale scorers with a goal and an assist. Few men on the ice excelled the goalies, however. Paul deB. de Give '34 of Harvard and John P. Snyder Jr. '35 of Yale, kept the score from mounting by spectacular play. The summary:

Harvard		Yale
Baldwin, Wolcott	lw	Hasler, lw
Fletcher, Markwald, Mills, Robson	rw	Putnam, Beale, c
Gilligan, Shepard, Stoddard, Rudd	c	Saltonstall Pell, Lincoln, rw
Noyes, Colby, Cookman	lw	Watts, Gleason, ld
Parker, Herrick	rd	Martin, Pell, Gleason, rd
Barnes, Wilmerding	ld	de Give, g
Snyder	g	

Score—Harvard 4, Yale 3. Goals—Baldwin 2, Saltonstall, Wolcott for Harvard; Cookman, Fletcher, Gilligan for Yale. Assists—Saltonstall 2, Watts 2, Baldwin, Pell for Harvard; Noyes, Fletcher for Yale. Referees—W. J. Cleary and F. J. Foley. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

Yale Meet Draws 2200

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 9 (AP)—A crowd of 2200 pooh-poohed talk of money shortage last night and jammed into the Yale exhibition pool to witness the Elis' first annual swimming carnival. Four feature events, two each for men and women, were included on the varied program of individual and group races and exhibitions. George Fissler of the New York A. C. won the 440-yard freestyle swim. First place in the 200-yard breaststroke event was captured by Walter Savell of Yale, intercollegiate record holder. In the women's events, Alice Bridges, 16-year-old swimmer of Whitinsville, Mass., won the 220-yard freestyle, and Lisa Lindstrom of New York, member of 1928 American Olympic team, won the 100-yard backstroke handicap event.

Scottish Cup Playoffs

GLASGOW, March 9 (AP)—Motherwell, Heart of Midlothian and Celtic yesterday won their way to the semifinal round of the Scottish Soccer Cup, in playoffs of Saturday's ties. Motherwell defeated Kilmarnock, 3 to 3; Celtic eliminated Albion Rovers 3 to 1, and Hearts won a close 2-to-0 verdict over Hibernians. Motherwell will meet Clyde, the only team that did not draw in cup play Saturday, and Hearts will play Celtic in the semifinal round March 18.

Hull to Play Leeds March 11

LONDON, March 9 (AP)—Hull won its way into the third round of the English Rugby Cup tourney yesterday, when it defeated Wakefield, 9 to 4, on the latter's home grounds. Hull will play Leeds in the third round on March 11.

College Basketball Results

Norton 29, Gary 25.
Princeton 44, Rutgers 18.
R. I. State 32, Brown 18.

Bayside T. C.-City A. C. Duel Feature of Class B Season

Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club and The Squash Club Also Enter Into the Squash Tennis Team Championship Results

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 9—The duel between Bayside Tennis Club and City Athletic Club, which featured the Class C season, was also carried into the Class B Metropolitan squash tennis team championship. But this time other factors, including the teams of Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club and The Squash Club, formerly, Park Avenue Squash Club, entered into the result, and all these tended to assist the Long Island club.

So Bayside Tennis Club captured the title, after coming to the final round of its regular series unbeaten, only to lose to Squash Club. Then it met the New Jersey champions, which proved to be Short Hills Club, and the latter, which had been playing five men all season, was unable to handle the larger team play and took only two of the seven matches.

Bayside Tennis Club, playing their matches, with few exceptions, away from home, and using several Class C players as regulars, in addition to the few who had been listed the preceding year as Class B, was on the ragged edge of defeat most of the time, only a few of the tail-enders failing to get at least three of the seven matches. But not until the New York Group title had been clinched did the champions drop a round. Of the three teams tied for second place, City Athletic Club, Crescent Athletic - Hamilton Club, and the Squash Club, only the latter won the odd match. Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, winner the year before, was defeated in the first round, 4—3, City Athletic Club lost its odd match at home in the seventh round, but Squash Club, with its strongest team, won the final round of the series.

Of the nine players of the champion team, all they used in the 10 rounds, William Hoffman, winner of the Class C title in 1932, George Abbott, and R. W. Hill, were listed in Class B. The other regulars, Frank A. Sieverma 3d, Edward L. Kemble, Frank L. Giusti, and Richard W. Blake, were also regular members of the Class C team as well. Henry A. Reeve and John A. Wiley, who filled in a few times, were also Class B, but the others were chiefly relied on.

In the New Jersey Group, Short Hills Club did not lose a match. But here also it was the close rivalry between two other clubs, Montclair Athletic Club and Elizabeth Town & Country Club, which contributed to the result. Each gave the other a defeat, in addition to the two lost by close margins to the new champions. Here the regulars were also the leaders, with A. Hunt Marckwald Jr., winning six out of his seven matches, and Schuyler Van Vechten, second, at 4—2. George L. Lewis, fourth, won six and lost one also, while Louis P. Bayard, omitting one match as unnecessary, did not lose until the playoff. The fifth regular was J. R. Montgomery, with Edward A. Clark, Frederick Stevenson, E. M. Douglas, Charles M. Hurd, and E. P. Field Jr., filled in occasionally, and took the vacant places in the playoff. The complete results of the matches were as follows:

Playoff

Bayside T. C.	5	Short Hills Club	2

New York Group

Bayside T. C.	4	Crescent A.-H. C.	3
Bayside T. C.	4	Harvard Club	3
Bayside T. C.	5	Yale Club	2
Bayside T. C.	6	Fraternity S. T. C.	1
Bayside T. C.	5	Columbia U. C.	2
Bayside T. C.	4	New York A. C.	3
Bayside T. C.	4	City A. C.	3
Bayside T. C.	5	Princeton Club	2
City A. C.	5	New York A. C.	2
City A. C.	6	Squash Club	1
City A. C.	7	Fraternity S. T. C.	0
City A. C.	6	Harvard Club	1
City A. C.	6	Princeton Club	1
City A. C.	5	Yale Club	2
City A. C.	6	Columbia U. C.	1
Crescent A.-H. C.	7	Fraternity S. T. C.	0
Crescent A.-H. C.	6	Princeton Club	1
Crescent A.-H. C.	4	Columbia U. C.	3
Crescent A.-H. C.	4	City A. C.	3
Crescent A.-H. C.	3	New York A. C.	2
Crescent A.-H. C.	4	Harvard Club	3
Crescent A.-H. C.	5	Yale Club	2
The Squash Club	4	Harvard Club	3
The Squash Club	5	New York A. C.	2
The Squash Club	4	Princeton Club	3
The Squash Club	4	Crescent A.-H. C.	3
The Squash Club	6	Columbia U. C.	1
The Squash Club	7	Fraternity S. T. C.	0
The Squash Club	4	Bayside T. C.	3
Yale Club	5	Fraternity S. T. C.	2
Yale Club	6	Columbia U. C.	1
Yale Club	4	New York A. C.	3
Yale Club	5	Harvard Club	2
Yale Club	5	Princeton Club	2
Yale Club	4	Squash Club	3
Columbia U. C.	5	Princeton Club	2
Columbia U. C.	6	Harvard Club	1
Columbia U. C.	7	Fraternity S. T. C.	0
Columbia U. C.	5	New York A. C.	2
New York A. C.	6	Fraternity S. T. C.	1
New York A. C.	5	Harvard Club	2
Princeton Club	5	New York A. C.	2
Princeton Club	7	Fraternity S. T. C.	0
Harvard Club	6	Fraternity S. T. C.	1

New Jersey Group

Short Hills Club	3	Elizabeth T. & C.C.	2
Short Hills Club	5	Essex Club	0
Short Hills Club	4	Montclair A. C.	1
Short Hills Club	3	Elizabeth T. & C.C.	2
Short Hills Club	4	Essex Club	0
Short Hills Club	3	Montclair A. C.	2
Elizabeth T. & C.C.	4	Essex Club	1
Elizabeth T. & C.C.	4	Montclair A. C.	1
Elizabeth T. & C.C.	4	Essex Club	1
Montclair A. C.	3	Essex Club	2
Montclair A. C.	3	Elizabeth T. & C.C.	2
Montclair A. C.	4	Essex Club	1

So far as individual performance was concerned, the members of the champion team did not do so well as those of the other clubs. William Hoffman, their leader, was beaten by any number of leaders of other clubs, and finished far down on the negative side. Young Frank Sieverman, who also acted as No. 1 at times, lost to Sefton Tranter Jr., in the New York A. C. contest, before he retired from play for the season. City A. C. furnished two of the unbeaten leaders, with still another Class C player, young Julian M Cowen, also a No. 1 player at times scoring nine victories, as did Harvey A. Mayer, a regular of many seasons. The third outstanding winner was W. A. Forrester, of The Squash Club team, also with nine straight victories, while Charles R. Ince, Columbia U. C., won all eight of the matches he played. In New Jersey, Joseph H. De Raismes, Elizabeth T. C. C., had a perfect record for his team; but they failed to make the playoff. The complete score of the individuals participating in the play was as follows:

	W.	L.	P.C.
J. M. Cowen, C. A. C.	9	0	1.000
W. A. Forrester, S. C.	9	0	1.000
H. A. Mayer, C. A. C.	9	0	1.000
C. R. Ince, C. U. C.	8	0	1.000
J. H. De Raismes, E. T. & C. C.	6	0	1.000
J. H. Ardrey Jr., Y. C.	3	0	1.000
H. A. Reeve, B. T. C.	2	0	1.000
D. H. Pinck, C. A. C.	1	0	1.000
D. T. Baxter, C. A.-H. C.	1	0	1.000
O. C. Taylor, Y. C.	1	0	1.000
J. G. Gibbs, C. U. C.	1	0	1.000
F. S. Miley, H. C.	1	0	1.000
J. H. Larocque, H. C.	1	0	1.000
E. M. Douglas, S. H. C.	1	0	1.000
E. L. Kemble, B. T. C.	6	1	.857
J. A. Schwarz Jr., C. A.-H. C.	6	1	.857
F. A. Sieverman 3d, B. T. C.	7	1	.875
Carlton Block Jr., C. A. C.	7	1	.875
J. N. Schermerhorn, C. A.-H. C.	7	1	.875
S. R. Shepherd, S. C.	6	1	.857
A. H. Marckwald Jr., S. H. C.	6	1	.857
G. L. Lewis, S. H. C.	6	1	.857
Ludlow Vandeventer, E. T. & C. C.	5	1	.833
E. W. Kleinert, C. A.-H. C.	4	1	.800
L. P. Bayard, S. H. C.	4	1	.800
W. T. Hanley, C. A.-H. C.	7	2	.777
Sefton Tranter Jr., N. H. A. C.	7	2	.777
H. A. Haines, S. C.	7	2	.777
W. W. Cole Jr., H. A. C.	3	1	.750
N. H. Aronsohn, P. C.	5	2	.714
F. J. Giusti, B. T. C.	7	3	.700
J. C. McCurrach, C. A.-H. C.	2	1	.667
Van Buren Taliaferro, Y. C.	4	2	.667
Schuyler Van Vechten, S. H. C.	4	2	.667
W. D. Mackey, E. T. & C. C.	4	2	.667
R. W. Blake, B. T. C.	6	3	.667
S. L. Samuels, C. A. C.	6	3	.667
W. D. Hoag, Y. C.	6	3	.667
C. B. Mergentime, C. A. C.	5	3	.625
Lawrence Hasbrouck, C. U. C.	5	3	.625
Walter Oertly, N. Y. A. C.	3	2	.600
R. W. Hill, B. T. C.	6	4	.600
George Abbott, B. T. C.	6	4	.600
Donald Lawson, C. A.-H. C.	4	3	.571
Prescott Evarts, Y. C.	4	3	.571
W. D. Cunningham, Y. C.	4	3	.571
R. W. Ince, C. U. C.	4	3	.571
L. B. Dailey, P. C.	4	3	.571
A. P. Heineman, C. A. C.	5	4	.555
Harold Ablowich, C. A. C.	5	4	.555
T. H. Hendrickson, C. A.-H. C.	5	4	.555
A. J. Quist, S. C.	5	4	.555
C. F. Weidlich, Y. C.	5	4	.555
C. H. Donner, P. C.	5	4	.555
S. A. Thompson, N. Y. A. C.	4	4	.500
H. D. Wood, P. C.	4	4	.500
Carlos Lazo, S. C.	3	3	.500
Lambert Prettyman, Y. C.	3	3	.500
Alan M. Thompson, N. Y. A. C.	3	3	.500
E. H. Heminway, H. C.	3	3	.500
Peter Winpenny, M. A. C.	3	3	.500
E. V. L. Marshall, M. A. C.	3	3	.500
Eric Guglar, S. C.	2	2	.500
J. S. Becker, Y. C.	2	2	.500
H. G. Larson, C. U. C.	2	2	.500
M. H. Westerfield, E. T. & C. C.	2	2	.500
J. A. Wiley, B. T. C.	1	1	.500
E. W. Arnold, C. A.-H. C.	1	1	.500
J. O. Hobson, N. Y. A. C.	1	1	.500
E. Kaiser, F. S. T. C.	1	1	.500
E. A. Clark, S. H. C.	1	1	.500
R. A. Sleicher, M. A. C.	1	1	.500
V. de C. Lynn, C. U. C.	4	5	.444
R. W. Georgi, N. Y. A. C.	4	5	.444
J. S. Murphy, H. C.	4	5	.444
O. C. Stanton, H. C.	4	5	.444
M. S. Mattuck, H. C.	4	5	.444
R. C. Fiuck, H. C.	4	5	.444
W. E. Coyle, F. S. T. C.	4	5	.444
J. R. Montgomery, S. H. C.	2	3	.400
M. D. Grant, N. Y. A. C.	2	3	.400
T. V. Barber, C. U. C.	2	3	.400
W. J. Wilson, C. U. C.	2	3	.400
W. W. Stokes Jr., Y. C.	2	3	.400
D. K. Clifford, H. C.	3	5	.375
M. C. Markham, P. C.	3	5	.375
C. R. Smith, S. C.	3	5	.375
N. C. Willett, C. U. C.	3	6	.333
S. B. Jones, S. C.	3	6	.333
Paul Scheerer, E. C.	2	4	.333
P. B. Lawrence, E. C.	2	4	.333
J. F. Callanan, M. A. C.	2	4	.333
F. G. Charshee, M. A. C.	2	4	.333
H. E. Landis, E. T. & C. C.	1	2	.333
W. E. Chambers, N. Y. A. C.	1	2	.333
E. D. Gallaudet, Y. C.	1	2	.333
Paul Cavanagh, C. A.-H. C.	1	2	.333
J. P. Leo, N. Y. A. C.	2	5	.285
Denning Miller, H. C.	1	3	.250
W. H. English Jr., P. C.	1	3	.250
R. L. Rafalsky, P. C.	1	3	.250
D. J. Tobin Jr., C. A.-H. C.	1	3	.250
F. H. Merrill, P. C.	2	7	.222
W. P. Hoffman, B. T. C.	2	8	.200
B. M. Shanley, E. C.	1	4	.200
R. L. Tompkins, P. C.	1	4	.200
S. M. Morey, H. C.	0	1	.000
Spencer Armstrong, S. C.	0	1	.000
E. C. Conlin Jr., C. U. C.	0	0	.000
J. L. Andrews, C. U. C.	0	0	.000
R. C. Aikenhead, C. U. C.	0	0	.000
J. D. Hanley, C. U. C.	0	0	.000
W. H. Ferris, C. U. C.	0	0	.000
Arthur Douglas, C. U. C.	0	0	.000
A. C. Post, C. U. C.	0	0	.000
H. C. Mills, N. Y. A. C.	0	0	.000
C. E. Bunn, N. Y. A. C.	0	0	.000
D. H. Alexander, P. C.	0	0	.000
Louis Long Jr., P. C.	0	0	.000
E. V. Otis, H. C.	0	0	.000
T. R. Tarrant, F. S. T. C.	0	0	.000
E. P. Field Jr., S. H. C.	0	0	.000
C. M. Hurd, S. H. C.	0	0	.000
F. F. Stevenson, S. H. C.	0	1	.000
S. D. Sasse, N. Y. A. C.	0	2	.000
E. J. Gleason, N. Y. A. C.	0	2	.000
Q. D. Wells, H. C.	0	2	.000
A. E. Church, E. T. & C. C.	0	2	.000
R. H. Berry, E. C.	0	2	.000
W. E. Lawrence, C. A.-H. C.	0	3	.000
W. M. Silleck, Y. C.	0	3	.000
P. R. Lawson, N. Y. A. C.	0	3	.000
J. F. McCarthy, E. T. & C. C.	0	3	.000
J. A. Milholland, H. C.	0	4	.000
H. H. Seward, F. S. T. C.	0	4	.000
Sanford Treat, F. S. T. C.	0	4	.000
J. D. Scheerer, E. C.	0	4	.000
Carl Good, E. C.	0	6	.000
R. A. O'Neill, F. S. T. C.	0	7	.000
W. O. Wyckoff, F. S. T. C.	0	9	.000
Leonard Shumway, F. S. T. C.	0	9	.000
B. W. Smith, F. S. T. C.	0	9	.000
Howard Stearns, F. S. T. C.	0	9	.000

New York Americans At Garden Tonight

Having won successive victories against New York Rangers and Detroit Redwings, and having advanced to second place in the American division standing, the Boston Bruins will continue their efforts to move into first place, with New York Americans as their opponents at the Boston Garden tonight. With the Rangers and Detroit teams facing each other it is important that the Bruins win.

Since last appearing here Americans have added players of personal interest to Boston hockey fans in Lloyd Klein, Eddie Burke and Bill Regan, all members of Boston's minor league team at one time or another. Since Americans secured Roy Worters in goal the Bruins have always had more or less difficulty winning against them and it is a matter of record that in eight seasons of play Bruins have bested Americans in the number of games played only twice, in 1927-28 and again in 1929-30. This season in four games Americans have won twice, tied once and lost once.

International Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
London	25	8	8	100	61	58
Buffalo	24	6	11	117	67	54
Syracuse	23	6	14	136	115	52
Windsor	15	8	21	82	114	38
Detroit	10	5	26	74	107	25
Cleveland	9	5	26	90	135	23

Result March 8

London 1, Buffalo 0.

London Strengthens Lead

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Ont., March 9. London Tecumsehs obtained a firm grip on first place in the International Hockey League by defeating Buffalo Bisons here last night, 1 to 0. Eric Pettinger scored the only goal in the second period on a pass from Harold Hicks. London now holds a lead of four points over Buffalo.

Wake Forest Coach Resigns

RALEIGH, N. C., March 9 (AP)—P

Suspension of Gold Payments May Continue

May Maintain Restrictions After Holiday Lifting Is General Opinion

NEW YORK, March 9 (AP)—The most exciting chapters in financial history concern the expedients—sometimes desperate—to which rulers and governments have resorted to restore public confidence.

Suspension of specie payments, one of the most significant angles of the present vivid chapter in America's financial experience, is the situation which the country now faces as a result of President Roosevelt's edict ordering a bank holiday.

In fact, there is little doubt that gold payments will be suspended for a time after the banking holiday is lifted, according to well-informed opinion in Wall Street.

In curbstone language, specie means coined money. The man in the street, ignorant of the intricacies of the gold system, does realize, however, that when specie payments are abandoned something is wrong in the financial system, for he no longer can translate his gold certificates into metal of a similar hue.

A sharply contrasting picture is presented when the reasons which prompted the present holiday on gold payments are tabulated alongside the problem which faced the country 70 years ago, when suspension of specie payments loomed large in American history.

The suspension of payments then had its genesis in the Civil War itself. While the cause today may be traced indirectly and historically to the excess growing out of an unbridled expansion period following the World War, the real and immediate cause, asserted banking executives, was the growing and unreasoning hysteria of the people at large, leading to active exporting of gold, and withdrawing it for hoarding.

Bankers had asserted repeatedly in the past year and a half that the country could stand any conceivable foreign run on our gold supply, and in fact it did stand the greatest gold run ever experienced by any country between September, 1931, and June, 1932. But when Americans themselves actively began withdrawing gold in the past month, measures had to be taken.

Nevertheless, the country still has some $4,300,000,000 monetary gold within its borders, or more than a third of the world's total supply. This means, say banking authorities, that the fundamental problem today is to apply proper methods to permit the normal functioning of gold once more.

But it was not so simple 70 years ago. When Lincoln entered the White House, there was only $1,700,000 in gold in the Treasury. The banks had only $84,000,000 in gold, eloquent testimony that they would not be able to furnish enough specie to meet the war requirements. During the Civil War, the Government spent some $3,380,000,000, of which only $667,000,000 was collected through customs and taxes. The balance had to be raised by the issuance of bonds, notes and greenbacks.

The resulting public debt was so colossal that many public leaders doubted that it ever could be met. This despair was undoubtedly one cause for the continued dizzy depreciation of the greenbacks. At their lowest point, $40 in gold would buy $100 of them.

Eventually, but not without serious effort, they were redeemed at par. Senator Sherman, stalwart leader of the move for specie payments, finally whipped his timid colleagues into line with the ringing cry, "The way to resume is to resume."

Wholesale Fresh Pork Prices Decline Sharply

CHICAGO, March 9 (AP)—Wholesale fresh pork prices declined sharply again today, erasing almost entirely the gains registered earlier in the week. Choice loins were offered at 10c to 12c a pound, compared with 13c to 16c yesterday, but buyers were few.

The falling price of fresh pork accompanied a severe decline in quotations in live hogs. Liberal receipts of 20,000 hogs at Chicago, allayed all fear of a meat shortage, and prices receded. Few sales were made, buyers bidding $3.75 a hundred for choice light hogs, while sellers asked $4.

Government officials at the stock yards said that dressed meat buyers ignored pork offerings in a manner reminiscent of a "buyers' strike" in 1921. Other meats moved fairly well at the same price as last week.

New York Life Insurance Elects

NEW YORK, March 9 (AP)—Dr. James Rowland Angell, president of Yale University, was elected to succeed the late Calvin Coolidge on the board of directors of the New York Life Insurance Company. Thomas A. Buckner, president of the company, announced after a meeting of the directors. Mr. Coolidge served as a director of the New York Life from May 8, 1929, until Jan. 5, last.

Union Trust Co. Elects

At the annual meeting of The Union Trust Company of Boston held yesterday, the Hon. Charles Francis Adams was elected president and a director. Other directors elected were: Philip Dexter, Frederic C. Dumaine, Roger Amory, William Bolway Hill, John C. Rice and Vincent Farnsworth.

New York City's Baby Bonds

NEW YORK, March 9—New York City's new "baby bonds," which are to be issued in multiples of $10, will carry interest of 4½ per cent. Clearing House or state scrip, when issued, will be accepted in payment of any obligation. Checks also will be accepted in payment of city obligations.

HINCKLEY & WOODS
INSURANCE
40 BROAD ST. BOSTON
FIRE LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES
BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1868

Liberal Salary Policy Urged By Sun Oil Co. Head

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 9—A liberal policy, with regard to wages—improvements and research in industry—is urged by Mr. J. Howard Pew, president of the Sun Oil Company, in his annual report to stockholders today as fundamental to "permanent prosperity."

Mr. Pew promises his suggestion on the experience of his own company, whose net income for 1932 was $4,198,046 over expenses, depreciation, depletion and taxes, as compared with $3,107,147 in 1931.

In urging liberal salaries, Mr. Pew holds that, "if a larger share of prosperity's profits had gone to wages, there would have been more consumption and less speculation—the best guarantee against the breakdown of consuming capacity which is now the greatest obstacle to improved business."

Mr. Pew advocates liberal investment in improving plants, processes and methods as a factor in rebuilding prosperity because it would be the means of "maintaining the fullest employment during even the readjustment periods."

The Sun Oil Company adopted a policy along these lines following the stock market debacle of 1929, Mr. Pew's report continues, when it resolved to go ahead with its plans for building a gasoline pipe line system. This was finished in 1931, he states, and so "amply justified the expenditure" that in 1932 the company devoted some $5,200,000 to refinery improvements. It contemplates an additional outlay of $4,000,000 this year.

The company's 1932 earnings were equal to $2.35 a share on 1,531,422 common shares after payment of $599,098 in preferred stock dividends. Common dividends totaled $1,535,581, and $502,708 was added to surplus.

Mr. Pew stresses, however, the "increasingly pressing and difficult problem" of taxation. The tax outlay for his company last year totaled $2,217,897, aside from gasoline levies, and he characterizes the $1,000,000,000 tax exaction on the petroleum industry as "a monumental discrimination against a particular industry."

Operations In Chicago Steel Are Curtailed

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 9—The breakdown in banking has curtailed activity in iron and steel to the lowest point of the depression.

While production, directly reflecting demand, had eased off slightly prior to the closing of banks, the immediate obstacle to trading is the lack of a vehicle for payment.

Mills have completed shipment on old orders to approved credit ratings, but even the latter have refrained from further ordering until the situation is clarified. To avoid cash payment of railroad freight charges, some consumers have resorted to truck delivery.

There is an underlying current that some degree of inflation will result from an adjustment of the present situation and that the tendency will be toward higher prices.

Revised sheet prices remain untested, on account of the general holdup in business. Last week's steel mill operations were about 15 per cent; this week's rate promises to be considerably lower.

The opinion that recovery will now begin in earnest is widely expressed but the rarte of recovery is believed dependent upon the solution of banking troubles.

Russia Discounting Dollar Value 10 P. C.

MOSCOW, March 9 (AP)—Soviet Russia today began discounting the dollar 10 per cent of its former value here.

The state bank suspended quotations on the dollar, but exchanged roubles beginning today at the rate of 1.746 to the dollar, compared with 1.94 formerly. This rate also prevailed in stores operated exclusively for foreign currency.

Chain System Sales

Chain Store System sales compare:

Dominion Stores

	1933	1932	Dec%
4 wks to Feb. 25	$1,501,637	$1,857,573	19.1
8 wks to Feb. 25	2,899,904	3,607,504	19.6

Lane, Bryant, Inc.

	1933	1932	Dec%
Feb sales	$670,336	$869,304	22.9
Two months	1,474,591	1,818,947	18.9

Loblaw Groceterias

	1933	1932	Dec%
4 wks Feb. 4	$1,066,886	$1,153,320	7.5
36 wks Feb. 4	9,772,259	10,479,037	6.9

S. H. Kress & Co.

	1933	1932	Dec%
Feb sales	$3,895,802	$4,697,867	17.1
2 months	7,808,785	8,971,851	13.0

J. C. Penney Co.

	1933	1932	Dec.%
Feb. sales	$8,459,751	$9,589,818	11.7
2 months	17,149,128	18,875,396	9.1

Schiff Company

	1933	1932	Dec.
4 wks Feb 25	$441,935	$510,345	$68,410
8 wks Feb 25	799,385	945,660	146,295

J. J. Newberry

	1933	1932	Dec.
Feb sales	$1,978,952	$2,003,099	$24,147
Two months	3,861,061	3,842,042	*19,019

*Increase.

More Cotton Used

LONDON, March 9—International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners puts world consumption of American cotton for the half season ended Jan. 31 at 6,848,000 bales, compared with 6,117,000 a year ago. Consumption of all kinds of cotton was estimated at 11,887,000 bales, compared with 11,530,000 in the half season a year ago. World mill stocks of American cotton on Jan. 31 were 2,704,000 bales, compared with 2,775,000 Jan. 31, 1932.

Alaska Juneau Gold Mining Co.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9—Alaska Juneau Gold Mining Company reports estimated February profit after operating expenses and development charges at $72,700 before depreciation, depletion and federal taxes, compared with $53,800 in February, 1932. For the two months ended Feb. 28 estimated profit was $138,700 before depreciation, depletion and federal taxes, compared with $127,700 in the first two months of 1932.

Omit Detroit Edison Dividend

DETROIT, March 9—Following meeting of directors of Detroit Edison Company, Alex Dow, president, said: "In view of existing conditions, the board deferred for two weeks consideration of the next quarterly dividend and the rate thereof." On Jan. 16, 1933, a dividend of $1.50 was paid.

Dennison Manufacturing Co.

Reports of Dennison Manufacturing Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, net loss of $481,184 after depreciation and inventory adjustments, compared with a net loss of $316,909 in 1931.

Coördination Is Necessary For American Currency

Entire Medium of Exchange May Be Unified in the Federal Reserve System—Indications That Legislation Will Be Toward This End

From the Monitor's Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 9—Coördination is required for American currency as much as for American banking. Wall Street has hitherto not dared to hope that such a fundamental reform would be attempted. But indications are that coming legislation will move toward this end.

The need is simply stated. The entire currency should be unified in the Federal Reserve System. We will call this reform No. 1.

At present the currency is divided into two main classes: Federal Reserve notes and Treasury issues. The former is the more important. It represents about three-fifths of the outstanding currency and has the attribute which is not represented by the other, that it is elastic. Thus it has the most to do with the financing of the country's small change business. The fact that the Administration seems to have chosen the Federal Reserve note as the medium with which to replace hoarded notes is a development which gives ground for the hope of currency unification under the auspices of Federal Reserve currency.

Various Treasury Issues

Treasury notes are subdivided into several different issues. Look in your wallet and if you are fortunate enough, nestling side by side with Federal Reserve notes there are gold certificates, silver certificates, United States notes or national bank notes.

They are all governed by different laws or gold cover regulations. The gold certificate is a warehouse receipt for a gold dollar. It is covered by 100 per cent gold. A silver certificate is a warehouse receipt for a silver dollar. Unlike the silver dollar, however, it is not even legal tender, according to a ruling of the Supreme Court.

It is simply exchangeable for a token coin which at the present low price of silver is intrinsically worth about 25 cents. A United States note is a survival of the greenback, against which past generations used to inveigh so vehemently. A certain amount of gold is kept back of it—about 50 per cent. Finally national bank notes are backed solely by United States Government bonds deposited in the Treasury. What a patchwork of currencies!

Few People Discriminate

In normal times few people ever bothered to discriminate between these notes. A dollar is a dollar—that is all there is to it. They are acceptable at par with each other for two reasons: first, the law making them interchangeable; secondly, confidence. The sign of the recent breakdown in confidence was the discrimination exercised in favor of gold certificates.

This brings us to reform No. 2. Wall Street assumes that the gold standard will not be abandoned. If this is the case, then steps should be taken to prevent any recurrence of an internal leak of gold in circulation. The currency system of the United States has encouraged this leak. This it has done in two ways:

(a) By the provision which allows for the circulation of gold coin.

(b) By the provision that allows for the redemption of currency in gold coin.

Circulation of Gold

The United States is, I believe, the only country left where gold is in circulation. One doesn't see the metal itself. In normal times people wouldn't be bothered with it. They prefer paper. But the circulation of gold certificates, with their 100 per cent gold coverage, is equivalent to the circulation of gold.

Few, if any other, countries moreover permit the redemption of currency in gold coin. When Britain resumed specie payments in 1925, she adopted the gold bullion standard. Other countries followed suit. That is, the only gold that was handed out took the form of gold bars, valued at several thousand dollars apiece. Such a step, if adopted in the United States, would put a brake on the activity of the gold hoarders.

A final reform has already been mentioned in Washington. This is that the gold cover requirements for Federal Reserve notes should be waived. Whether this is temporary or permanent is not stated. It appears to be inevitable for the present. Withdrawals of gold and currency last week were so high that the Federal Reserve ratio of gold holdings to its note issue is probably below the requisite 40 per cent already. Gold could have been released from the minimum reserve on payment of a graduated tax by the Reserve bank. But the lowering or the abandonment altogether of the ratio system is considered the better way.

Permanent Reform

The hope is entertained here that this will be a permanent reform. It is no radical step. The agenda for the World Economic Conference contains such a recommendation.

"Experience during the past few years," says this document, "has shown that the cover provisions in the statutes of many central banks have not been sufficiently elastic to permit the utilization of reserves for meeting foreign payments to an extent which would be justified in cases of emergency, . . . great advance would be made if legal minimum requirements of gold (or of gold and foreign exchange) were substantially lowered below the customary 33 or 40 ratio."

In the event that this reform were carried through the onus would be upon the Federal Reserve System to replace regulations with statesmanship.

Perfect Circle Income During the Year 1932

Net income of The Perfect Circle Company of Hagerstown, Ind., and The Perfect Circle Company, Ltd., of Toronto, Can., for the year ending Dec. 31, 1932, after all deductions, including taxes and depreciation, amounted to $252,962, or $1.55 a share on the 162,500 shares of common stock outstanding. This compares with $5.58 a share in the previous year when net was $901,831.

The Dec. 31, 1932 balance sheet shows current assets of $2,182,513, of which cash and United States and Canadian Government securities accounted for $1,090,990. Accounts payable amounted to $208,937, leaving net working capital $1,973,576. Working capital as of the end of the 1931 year was $2,038,826.

Price of Platinum Has Sharp Rise

NEW YORK, March 9 (AP)—A sharp rise in the price of platinum has been attributed to the bank holiday.

Because of the embargo on gold, a speculative demand for platinum forced the price upward from $21 a troy ounce to a point where bids as high as $30 were reported.

Dental laboratories face a possible shortage, it was reported, as the United States Assay Office declined to sell gold for any purpose. Commercial dealers in gold were investigating orders to forestall hoarding.

Some dentists said they might have to use palladium and other substitutes for gold in making plates and for fine work.

The World's Business

By H. B. ELLISTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 9—Is the United States going to have inflation? The question is asked everywhere. Not only in the United States is it important. It is important to all countries. So delicately interwoven is the world's economic fabric that it is sensitive to events everywhere. The Baring crisis in Argentina had an effect in bringing the slump in the '90s. A panic in Tokyo set going the deflation in 1921. The failure of the London financier Hatry gave impetus to the stock market break in 1929. Inflation in the United States would be much more of a capital event than these. Hence, wherever public men now forgather, from China to Peru, the question is being asked, "Is the United States going to have inflation?" My answer, if I may be so bold, is that the United States has already got inflation. For inflation is primarily a mental attitude, and this seems to be developing rapidly.

Mental Deflation

Prior to the bank panic, we were in a condition of a mental deflation. Banks refused to lend; manufacturers refused to purchase raw materials; customers refused to buy. Why? Because banks thought conditions would get worse. Because manufacturers thought prices would go down. Because customers thought their jobs were jeopardized. This mental deflation was much more of an enemy to enterprise than the antecedent financial deflation, which, in fact, came to an end about a year ago.

What has happened to change his mental deflation? Merely a feeling that the worst is behind us. I do not presume to write of conditions throughout the country. But persons in touch with interior sections tell me that this is a general feeling. A man who arrived from Texas today said that in the Lone Star State people had already anticipated a change for the better at the height of bank moratorium. For the first time he has come in contact with Release. It was so vivid, he said, that the word came instantly to him. If this feeling is general it will certainly create the condition it contemplates.

In this respect the great deflation of 1929-1933 will be punctured in precisely the same way as was the 1907 depression, when an upturn follows almost immediately on the bank suspension, the people feeling that the turning point has been passed.

Velocity of Turnover

This is the first time to consider in the talk about inflation. Faith is the nexus of economic life. In concrete terms, it is not the provision of money which constitutes inflation, but the use of it. It is not primarily the amount of money in circulation that brings better prices. It is the velocity, or turnover, in its circulation. So an extra two or three billions of currency cannot be compared with the amount that has either been shored up or slowed down in its use. Indeed, the issue of new currency would simply be an effort to replace, not to add to, money now hidden away. When the latter returns to circulation we shall find that the extra currency will come back to the banks. For in normal times money flows in and out of the banks in response to business needs.

Yet it cannot be sufficiently emphasized that confidence is a sensitive plant. It must be judiciously conserved and strengthened by the Government. Here we enter the domain of financial policy. The new Administration has an opportunity that will probably never return. They can weed out the economic garden. They can then allow it to grow—and grow soberly, surely and permanently. So far they have given every indication that this will be their policy. Business men and bankers can coöperate. And in no particular is coöperation more vital at the present time than in the determination to put the nation back on a decent pay roll.

American Rolling Mill Omits

American Rolling Mill Company omitted the quarterly dividends of $1.50 each on the class B 6 per cent preferred and 6 per cent preferred stocks due at this time.

Canadian Banking Methods Studied By United States

If a stronger bank structure emerges from today's debris, current hardships will not have been in vain, says the Standard Statistics Company, adding:

"At the risk of being charged with Pollyannaism, observers are warranted in expecting far-reaching beneficial banking changes to result from the present collapse of the financial structure. The need of recasting domestic banking foundations has become imperative and the temper of the American people is apparently such that a crisis is necessary to the accomplishment of reform.

"Somewhat similar, although less acute, crises resulted in refinements of the Canadian banking system, which has ridden through the present storm without a single failure, and which is now being studied seriously by United States bank critics.

"The Act of 1871, which made permanent the branch banking system of Canada with its asset-secured notes, and which prevented the growth of small institutions by fixing the minimum capital at $500,000, was hastened by the failure of two large banks.

"Closing of the Maritime Bank in 1887 was largely responsible for establishment of the Bank Circulation Redemption Fund in 1891, and later of the Canadian Bankers' Association as an agency in the supervision and control of certain activities of the banks. Failure in 1910 of the Farmers' Bank, which had speculated in a mining venture, resulted in provisions for a shareholders' audit of bank books. In 1923 the Home Bank closed its doors, following which the Canadian Bank Act was amended to provide for Government inspection of the chartered banks.

"From the history of Canadian banking it may be seen that reform is seldom accomplished without travail."

Tone on London Stock Exchange Quiet But Firm

LONDON, March 9 (AP)—Prices on the stock exchange closed steady today, and there was a further slight appreciation in prices as well as in the number of transactions in the transatlantic shares. New York Central appeared on the ticker for the first time this week, being quoted at $24½ as compared with $22½ last Saturday.

Final details of settlement day, fixed by the committees of the various British stock exchanges for the completion of transactions, restricted business somewhat, but a feeling of confidence continues in financial circles regarding the outcome of the policy of the new Administration at Washington. President Roosevelt's message to Congress is being awaited with keen interest in all quarters.

German bonds displayed weakness on rumors of disturbances in the Reich. Silver gained another 7-16ths of a penny per ounce today on further speculative buying, and copper, tin and lead also were slightly dearer. Bar gold moved up 8½d. per ounce, being quoted at 119s. 7½d.

Columbia Steel Gets Large Bridge Contract

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9—Columbia Steel Company was low bidder on contracts for superstructure steel and cables in suspension span of San Francisco-Oakland bay brilge between San Francisco and Yerba Buena Island at $13,732,471.

Low bidder for substructure beneath cantilever bridge between Yerba Buena and Alameda County was Bridge Builders, Inc., a combination of several firms, at $4,495,854.

All bids for the bridge will be opened by March 29, after which 60 days are allowed before awarding contracts. Work is expected to begin by June 1.

Dividends

Air Reduction Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents, payable April 15 to stock of record March 31.

Coptoir National d'Escomte de Paris, Paris, declared a dividend of 50 francs for 1932, unchanged from 1931.

National Dairy Products Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 30 cents, payable April 1 to stock of record March 17.

F. & R. Lazarus Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 10 cents, payable March 31 to stock of record March 20.

Torrington Company declared a quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable April 1 to stock of record March 17.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company of Canada declared a quarterly dividend of 60 cents on the common, placing the stock on a $2.40 annual basis, compared with 95 previously. The regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred was declared.

Hanover Fire Insurance Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 40 cents, payable April 1 to stock of record March 20.

Central Aguirre Associates declared the regular quarterly dividend of 37½ cents, payable April 1 to stock of record March 20.

International Hydroelectric System declared the regular quarterly dividend of 87½ cents on the $1.50 series convertible preferred, payable April 15 to stock of record March 28.

Bank of France

PARIS, March 9—Principal items in this week's statement of condition of the Bank of France (in francs, 000 omitted) compare as follows:

	March 3	Feb. 24
Gold	81,111,000	81,016,000
Sight balances abroad	4,454,000	3,601,000
Neg bills bot abroad	1,664,000	1,539,000
Comm bills, France	2,875,000	3,193,000
Adv agst securities	2,661,000	2,580,000
Neg bonds of s f	6,638,000	6,646,000
Circulation	85,477,000	83,086,000
Tot cred cur accts	19,411,000	20,956,000
Treasury	141,000	154,000
Sinking fund	2,038,000	2,071,000
Private	17,014,000	18,457,000
Tot sight liabilities	104,888,000	104,942,000
Ratio	77.33%	77.2%
Bank rate	2½%	2½%

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
March	4.86	4.87	4.78	4.87	+ .08
May	4.86	4.88	4.78	4.88	+ .08
July	4.87	4.88	4.78	4.88	+ .07
October	4.90	4.91	4.82	4.91	+ .07
December	...	...	...	4.94	+ .07
January	4.95	4.95	4.92	4.93	+ .07

Spots 5.00, up 1 point. Tone at close, very steady.

No Action on Associated Gas

NEW YORK, March 9—Associated Gas & Electric Company took no action on the semiannual dividends of $3.50 on the $7 preferred and $1.75 on the original preferred stocks due at this time.

Balaban & Katz Omits Dividend

Balaban & Katz Corporation omitted the quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred stock due at this time.

How Insurance Companies Help In the Crisis

More Than Five Billions Distributed During Last Two Years

NEW YORK, March 9—In the crisis through which the country has been passing during the last two or more years the life insurance companies, by the distribution of billions of dollars, have been one of the principal factors in sustaining our economic existence.

This appraisal of the functioning of the life insurance companies of the country was given today by Frank H. Davis, vice-president of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia in addressing the annual congress of the New York Life Insurance Underwriters Association here.

"It is difficult to imagine what the situation of the country would be today had it not been for the distribution of these funds by the life insurance companies," Mr. Davis declared. "They have been the economic salvation of a large part of our population. They have softened the blow all along the line."

The gigantic total of $5,600,000,000 was distributed by life insurance companies to their policyholders and beneficiaries during 1931 and 1932, and in addition these companies have paid out hundreds of millions of dollars in policy loans, Mr. Davis pointed out.

"And while this was going on other billions were being invested by the life insurance companies in bonds, mortgages, and other securities, representing purposes and projects that were continuing the expansion of the structural life of the country, despite the destructive character of the economic situation."

"If we could follow these distributed funds to their innumerable destinations we would find them being applied to the very foundational structure of our national life," he continued.

"Corporations and partnerships that years ago began to lay up year by year a life insurance emergency fund have found it in these days to be their salvation. It has tided thousands of them over hard spots and has saved many of them from ruin."

Rate for Dollar Expected to Rise

PARIS, March 8 (AP)—A high rate for the dollar when it is again quoted is expected in financial circles as the result of tremendous short selling prior to the closing of American banks.

Financial experts estimate that possibly $750,000,000 sold short may force the exchange rate above 25.325, Friday's list quotation.

They expect the Federal Reserve System will ask technical support of the Bank of France if needed to counteract long sellers, and assumed convertibility of gold will be maintained.

Prices of Winnipeg Grain Are Lowered

WINNIPEG, March 9 (AP)—Wheat futures opened steady unchanged to ¼ lower on the grain exchange today. Rye, oats and barley were unchanged to ¼ lower and flaxseed prices were unchanged to ⅛ down.

The decline in wheat was influenced by cold weather in the Canadian Northwest and the steady Liverpool and Argentine markets.

Opening prices were: Wheat, May 50⅛; July 51½-¾; Oct. 53⅛. Oats, May 25½; July 24⅝. Rye, May 34¼; July 34¾-35. Barley, May 29¼; July 29⅛.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Chicago

Grain markets closed.
Cattle: Mostly steady, slow.
Hogs: 25-30c lower, slow.

Foreign

London: Business was restricted on the stock exchange, due to settlement day, but a feeling of confidence prevailed and the market closed steady, with American shares advancing fractions to 2 points. Gold, silver, tin, lead and copper were all higher.

Liverpool: Cotton futures were 6 to 8 points higher on trade calling and American buying, and the market closed firm. Grain closed steady, with wheat futures unchanged to ⅝ pence higher.

Paris: Prices on the Bourse were strong at the close, after quiet trading.

Berlin: After irregular fluctuation prices weakened on the Boerse and the closing was dull.

Winnipeg: Wheat futures closed firm, 1 to 1¼ cents higher on buying by houses with Chicago and eastern connections. Flaxseed moved up 1⅛-1⅜, while other grains were ¼ to 1 point up.

Bank of Germany

BERLIN, March 9—Condensed statement of condition of the Reichsbank (in marks, 000 omitted) compares as follows:

	Mar. 7, 1933	Feb. 28, 1933
Gold	749,700	768,900
Of which held abroad	37,700	46,300
For cur reserves	100,600	151,900
Other bills of exchge and checks	2,585,900	3,438,700
Advances	85,800	279,200
Circulation	3,293,300	3,358,900
Reserve ratio	25.8%	27.1%
Bank rate	4%	4%

Canadian Dollar Again Rises

MONTREAL, March 9 (AP)—The Canadian dollar leaped upward again today. The French franc, a gold basis currency used as a criterion here in the absence of quotations of the United States dollar, was down to 4.82c, compared with Wednesday's close of 4.73c. The pound was steady at $4.13.

February Steel Operations

NEW YORK, March 9—Steel operations in the United States last month averaged 20.39 per cent of capacity, the highest for any month since April, 1932, says American Iron & Steel Institute. Ingot production totaled 1,945,662 tons, compared with 1,006,297 tons in January, although there were two fewer working days.

Philadelphia Co. Net Income

Preliminary report of Philadelphia Company (controlled by Standard Gas & Electric Company) for the year ended Dec. 31 shows net of $9,051,217 after charges, compared with $14,278,285 in 1931. Deficit after dividends was $1,283,831, compared with surplus of $3,897,283 in 1931.

Leading Rôle in Cuban Drama Falls on American Ambassador

(Continued from Page 1)

coming complicated. President Machado had been installed in the Presidency for the second time and following election practices not wholly above board. Business was going down hill and the Government was having difficulty in making both ends meet financially.

Mr. Guggenheim, versed in finances, unofficially offered his services to the Government when it might choose to turn to him for advice. Also, within a short time, he sought to bring about much-needed cooperation between the Government and the Opposition that a program for the economic rehabilitation of Cuba might be considered. For reasons still unexplained the Opposition preferred a revolution, revolted on Aug. 8, 1931, was defeated, and its most active leader, ex-President Menocal, exiled to the States.

Propaganda for Intervention

Then it was that the propaganda for American intervention got actively under way and Mr. Guggenheim, because of his required diplomatic relationship with President Machado, was labeled a "Machadista" and an opponent of Cuba libre. The weeks that followed intensified the feeling as political assassinations and terrorism spread across the island, bringing about martial law, suppression of the press, and withdrawal of the right to hold public gatherings.

Nevertheless, Mr. Guggenheim, convinced that Washington would not intervene, tried to convince the Cuban Government and its antagonists that the proper and, consequently, the only course to follow was one along which all parties should travel together for a constructive economic-financial objective. He failed, for the campaign of terrorism instigated by the Cuban student element and a mixture of Communists had gone too far and the one thought was—overthrow President Machado.

To accomplish this the Opposition, and their American sympathizers, relied upon the Platt Amendment, now a permanent treaty between Cuba and the United States. Unfortunately for interventionists the amendment does not stipulate that the United States must make forcible entrance into Cuba. It declares that America can cause intervention, not directly to protect lives and property, but to maintain a government adequate for the protection of such. Cuba had that government, and, although President Machado's opponents would not admit it, the United States could not step in while the Cuban Government maintained its international obligations.

All Eyes on Embassy

The office of the American Ambassador was becoming a trying and complicated one. The eyes of America were turned upon the Embassy. The charges against the Ambassador by the Opposition and its American sympathizers were commanding exceptional attention. The intervention issue assumed large proportions while the imprisonment of Cuban students took on international importance. Certain Americans commenced to wonder if Washington was closely following the actions of its envoy in Havana. But the Department of State had nothing to say, and the Opposition waxed more wrathy than ever.

In February, 1933, a statement issued in an American paper reported charges from Ex-President Menocal to the effect that every Embassy in Havana, except the American, was sheltering political refugees, and that "there is a reason for that." What the reason was he did not state. Yet, the explanation is simple since America's foreign policy for its embassies throughout the world is to grant asylum only when fugitives are in imminent danger of mob violence. Moreover, the only Embassy in Havana that was harboring refugees was the Mexican, as Mexico has a Treaty of Asylum with Cuba. It should be recalled that an American envoy cannot guarantee protection in the Embassy to a Cuban citizen, nor can he officially request the Cuban Government to provide a "fair trial" for a prisoner.

Evidence of Genuine Help

This goes to show how shallow were the charges Mr. Guggenheim had to face, and a further proof is that in Havana there is substantial evidence that the American Ambassador did save many Cuban youths from going to prison, got them off the island (with President Machado's consent), or gave them back to their families. Today, Cuban youths could back this statement if they dared, and the Government could substantiate it if it would. There are many Cuban and American citizens in Cuba who acknowledge the Ambassador's humanitarian acts. Yet, for all this his life was threatened and repeated efforts were made to have him recalled to the States.

The deepest and the sincerest sympathy goes out to the loyal, patriotic Cuban exiles in America. There is no censure for their cause: blame lies upon their method for placing it before the American people. Attacking the American Ambassador and the Department of State's Cuban policy has alienated the good will of many thoughtful citizens who know that some 80 per cent of Cuban sugar, the island's chief industry, is controlled by American wealth, and that vested capital would prefer a peaceful and prosperous Cuba to a nation upset by political dissension. There is a strong feeling that the Opposition missed its opportunity when it failed to cooperate with the Government at the time Mr. Guggenheim was trying to bring the opposing forces together.

Time, and perhaps time alone, will reveal the Ambassador's friendship for the Government and for Cuban exiles in Miami, New York and Washington. He handled a trying situation to the satisfaction of Americans conversant with Latin-American economic-political gyrations. He won the good will of American and Cuban interests on the island by supporting a government recognized by the United States, and, at the same time, endeavoring to bring it into accord with its most antagonistic political opponents.

Bankers Pleased With Roosevelt's Congress Message

NEW YORK, March 9 (AP)—Wall Street banking authorities were encouraged by President Roosevelt's message to Congress today, and were preparing for early resumption of normal banking activity which some thought might be expected on Monday, if not earlier.

While the majority of the New York banks were ready to resume business on a moment's notice, it was pointed out that new regulations promulgated by the Treasury might make it necessary to continue on the present restricted basis for a few days in order that the various banking situations throughout the country could be coördinated.

Bank of England

LONDON, March 9—Weekly statement of condition of the Bank of England (000 omitted) compares as follows:

	Mar 9 33	Mar 2 33
Circulation	£363,327	£359,284
Public deposits	14,984	26,440
Private deposits	147,102	139,016
Bankers accounts	112,577	104,474
Other accounts	34,525	34,542
Government securities	78,705	86,500
Other securities	29,243	30,507
Discounts and advances	11,761	11,964
Securities	17,482	18,543
Reserves	72,373	66,682
Prop res to liab	44.6%	40.3%
Bullion	160,701	150,966
Bank rate	2%	2%

Borg-Warner Corp. Loss

CHICAGO, March 9—Borg-Warner Corporation reports for the year ended Dec. 31, certified by independent auditors, net loss of $598,300 after depreciation, interest, taxes, minority interest and $228,053 reserve for contingencies and inventory obsolescence, compared with a net in 1931, including $443,330 proceeds of life insurance policies, of $1,208,209, after depreciation, interest, federal taxes, minority interest, etc., and after deducting $521,759 charges for obsolescence, writedowns, plant removal, etc., equal after preferred dividends paid to 81 cents a share (par $10) on 1,189,292 common shares, excluding 61,525 shares owned by constituent companies.

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One Sunday Afternoon
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Daily Features

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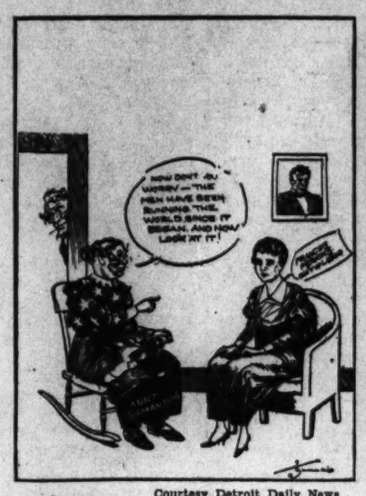
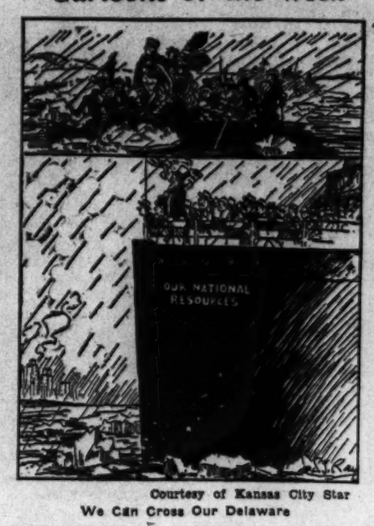


Courtesy Detroit Daily News
Ladies' Day.



Courtesy of Kansas City Star
We Can Cross Our Delaware

Courtesy Chicago Tribune ©
"To Get Her Poor Dog a Bonus"

Courtesy Philadelphia Inquirer ©
But We're Getting Smarter Every Day

Courtesy London Daily Herald ©
Late Pupil: "I don't want any advice from you, see! I've learned all you can teach me."
Tutor: "Not everything, my child, not everything."

Courtesy of New York Evening Post
"Hail and Farewell!"

All Nature

Common Gazelle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

ANTELOPES are a large group of graceful animals resembling deer somewhat, but distinguished from that group by the nature of the headgear — antelopes having horns instead of antlers. (Antlers grow and are shed each year, while horns are retained.)

Antelopes are rather widespread in their range, and prominent in this group is the common gazelle of northern Africa, living in herds of great size. Long, slender legs capable of carrying the animal off at a tremendous speed, and soft, tender eyes, best characterize the gazelle. It loves the sandy plains country and here roams in search of tender grasses and herbs. For dealing with small foes, the herds have instinctively adapted the phalanx method of gathering together in a mass and presenting to the enemy a solid front of spears.

The gazelle has a light fawn back, deepening to a broad dark brown band ending at the flanks with a sharp line of separation between the brown of the back and the pure white of the under-parts. The pelt has soft, short hair.

Miss L. M. R. of New York, N. Y., would like to know how large living cells are.

Some cells, like those which go to make up the growing tips of certain roots, are a single micromillimeter thick. If one were to divide the width of the fingernail of the little finger into 1000 parts, one of the cells would be smaller than one of these parts. Then there is the other extreme, for an ostrich egg is but a single cell.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

66

The class last night picked their leader out for the ensuing year to come. In the auditor's report he recommended a change in handling the dues of the members'. He added there might be a probability that the class might take the bull by the horns and steer a different course altogether than the one in effect

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with the form which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

TAKE away thy opinion, and then there is taken away the complaint, "I have been harmed." Take away the complaint, "I have been harmed," and the harm is taken away.

—MARCUS AURELIUS

In Lighter Vein

Embarrassing

A benevolent elderly man got into a motorbus and sat down opposite a little, round-eyed boy who stared at him uncompromisingly. The man grew uncomfortable under the child's fixed gaze, and, seeking relief in action, he winked at the youngster.

The small boy tried to return the salute, but both eyes persisted in shutting. The man found he had made things even more embarrassing, for the child turned to the young woman at his side and said, in a stage whisper, "Mummy, wink at that man."—*Tit-Bits.*

Just Carry Bricks

"Well," said Pat's friend, "how do you like your new job?"

"It's the foinest I've ever known," he returned.

"And what do you have to do?" asked Mike.

"I've nothing at all to do," said the other. "I just carries a load of bricks up the ladder to the bricklayer, and he does all the work."—*Kitchener Record.*

At Least Honest

The young insurance agent had gone out with a prospective client for a round of golf, and could do no better than an approximate 116.

"But you've not been playing anything like your usual game," suggested his opponent.

"Oh, yes," replied the agent, "this is my usual game."

"Well! Bring 'round that proposal tomorrow morning and I'll sign it. You may be no golfer, but you are at least an honest man!"—*Tit-Bits.*

Definite

Mother: "Harry, where have you been?"

Harry: "With Robert."

Mother: "Robert, where have you been?"

Robert: "With Harry."

Mother (exasperated): "Well, where have you both been?"

Harry and Robert: "Together."—*Utica Observer Dispatch.*

A Generous Nephew

"Those poor little boys next door have no mummy or daddy, and no dear Aunt Emma," said a mother to her little son. "Now, wouldn't you like to give them something—just a little present?"

"Yes, rather," he replied quickly. "Let's give them Aunt Emma."—*Labor.*

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

Last night I wanted the Boss to bounce my ball around so I could catch it or chase after it—
But none of my usual tricks to attract his attention seemed to work.
So I decided I'd have to try something different—
And right up into his lap I leaped and held the ball smack in front of his face—
And it worked nicely—

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Preserving Warmth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

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NOT long ago a woman who had written a great many happy things passed away. Since nearly all of her work had been done for daily, weekly, or monthly periodicals, this seemed destined to be gradually lost to the reading world. Moreover, since her remuneration had been necessarily current with publication and regularly expended for daily needs of herself and her family, and since such a writer's income ceases with her passing, her young family felt its loss.

Realizing these things, two professional women, busy every moment of their own working days with their own occupations, undertook to collect some of the best of the writer's stories, articles, and poems, to have them published in book form at their own risk of expense, and to do much of the work of filling orders, wrapping and mailing the books, as well as advertising the work.

Their faith was abundantly rewarded, for the book rapidly ran into its third edition. And its two sponsors, having done all their work without return except that of satisfaction and joy of achievement, are jubilant to think that beautiful thoughts are thus perpetuated in print and that the writer's family has been helped in material things as well as gladdened by the publication of the mother's work in book form.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Fact (C. G. N.)—The correspondent writes:

In discussing world conditions with people, one so often gets the following reply: "Well, it's a *fact* that the depression is on. . . ." Now, on looking up the word in Webster's, one finds a definition is: "*Fact* in its primary meaning, as an object of direct experience, is distinguished from *truth*."

Does that mean that even though one experiences some certain event in one's human life, that that does not establish it as being the truth?

The deduction is an interesting one and not without a helpful point.

In Webster's we find this generalization: "Fact" is a happening or an assertion about a thing done or existing; "truth" is the quality or state of being true.

Facts about reality partake of the nature of truth. They are true, but not "truth." (Notice that the line quoted from Webster's does not have the definite article before "truth.") "Truth" is too big a word to be seriously employed in any sense like "The fact that three times three is nine is truth."

Ego (Mrs. F. M. H.)—Webster's has this note:

In the U. S. the pronunciation ā-gō (vowels long), in accordance with the accepted rules for English pronunciation of Latin words, still prevails for this word and its derivatives, but according to the Oxford E. D. this pronunciation is now seldom heard in England.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Shall Hoarders Be Rewarded?

A TAX on hoarded gold is one of the plans reportedly under discussion among Treasury heads and financial leaders as a point in the program for resolving the bank crisis in the United States. Not only interesting in itself, the proposal raises the broader question whether those who by their timidity or worse have precipitated the present situation shall be permitted to profit by it at the expense of those more patriotic men and women who left their money in the banks, where it would serve and support the general business community.

It would be obviously unjust and against public interest if affairs were allowed to reach a state in which the hoarder's gold would be worth more than the common citizen's dollars or in which the hoarder could take advantage of a community-minded business man's need for ready cash to squeeze away his property.

The way the projected tax would work is apparently this: A certain date would be set, not far in the future, for the tax to go into effect on all gold held in hiding by individuals. Until that date hoarders might avoid the penalty by depositing the money in banks or exchanging it at the Treasury for currency—presumably Federal Reserve notes. After that a certain per cent would be levied, possibly in monthly installments.

To enforce this, it is proposed that the Government be given the right to search safety deposit boxes or other such repositories. This authority would hardly need to be used, however, if banks generally have records, as the New York Federal Reserve Bank is said to have, of all large individual withdrawals of gold in recent years. An alternative might be to require proof that the tax had been paid on any gold which might be presented at bank windows after the tax date, thus placing such holdings at a discount.

Those who believe that the monetary steps already taken mean the nation is in fact embarked on some form of moderate inflation—and even such a hard-money champion as Mr. Walter Lippmann admits this now is "necessary and desirable"—will point out that inflation itself will penalize these gold holdings by causing a rise of commodity prices so that the gold coins will buy less than they would have bought when they went into hiding. This is true, but it does not do complete justice because the same shrinkage of buying power applies equally to the dollars of the bank depositor who sustained the impounding of his account while the hoarder rested on his bags of yellow metal.

Neither is there a very satisfying degree of justice even in the present regulations which permit the hoarder of coin or currency to bring back his shekels and deposit them on a privileged basis in banks his action has helped to close. He, according to present plans, retains freedom of complete withdrawal of these new deposits while the earlier depositor can make no withdrawals and faces the prospect of limited withdrawals after the holiday is lifted.

Would it not be fair—and feasible—to require that all new individual deposits above, say, $500, be placed in the same category with the old deposits and made subject to the same regulations? Hard-pressed bankers no doubt will reply that they are glad to get the money back into the System, even at some concession, and that there is the utmost need to so attract it. Nevertheless, public opinion may reasonably inquire why such gold should not be sufficiently taxed that it will be glad to get back under the umbrella of the banking system along with the rest of the wealth of the nation.

If there are valid reasons why such a tax ought not to be imposed, they should be brought forward at once. For one of the great values of this emergency is in the economic education of the people. Measures against gold hoarding should not be taken in an outburst of vindictiveness or on a wave of hysteria demanding a scapegoat for public woes. But some such measures should be taken in fairness to those who have loyally stood by, and in the interests of economic reconstruction.

Quick Gains

TWO great benefits of the bank holiday are already evident. One is the strengthening of the American Government to deal with the whole economic situation. The other is the precipitating of bank reforms.

Passing almost unnoticed in the excitement of the last few days, the decision of the Senate Democrats to apply a caucus rule in the special session is one of the most hopeful steps yet taken for preparing the Government to play the rôle it must play in the present emergency. In the same direction is the remarkable, unanimous proclamation issued by the governors of all the states appealing to the people to uphold the hands of the President.

It would be hard to exaggerate the value of these efforts to give cohesion to federal action. They are likely to be far more helpful than any steps to give the President dictatorial powers. They are buttressed and possibly impelled by a very evident and aroused public opinion. The temper of the people was clearly shown by the thunderous welcome they gave the President's inaugural declaration that he would ask war-time powers if necessary.

The impossibility of obtaining a truly national government and of integrating the action of executive and legislative branches has been one of the worst features of recent months. With Congress now pledged to carry through Mr. Roosevelt's program, and with the people rising as a man to the President's support, the impossible becomes possible. And probable. Indeed, the assurance that the Government can govern and can put through any necessary legislation is now so plain that it should go far to restore confidence.

The reform of the banking system is only one of these necessary measures. But it is probably the most vital and is unquestionably the one in which the people are now most interested. Through the debacle of last week they trace their present discomforts directly to banking weaknesses, and they are resolved that the American system shall be made as modern and as safe as that of England or Canada. Moreover, the Government's control of the banks in the emergency will not be easily released. It opens the way to stricter and more unified federal supervision.

Grave difficulties may lie ahead. But they will have to be very great indeed if they are not far overbalanced by the gains already registered in the unifying of the Government and the assurance of bank reforms.

A Prerequisite of Peace

TIME was, and that not so long ago, that verbatim records of diplomatic conferences were seldom given to the public, and when they were, their phraseology was incomprehensible to the average reader. The change in this particular, wrought in the last decade at what is sometimes called "the sounding board of the world," Geneva, is worthy of note.

An example of this improved technique, and one applied in circumstances quite without precedent, is the 15,000-word official draft report of the Committee of Nineteen, broadcast by radio operators in Geneva on February 17. At that time this epochal pronouncement reached one section of the American public through the enterprise of the New York Times, which picked up the broadcast on its own station and put it into print. Now the League has sent it out in printed form to all the world.

Although the report deals with a profoundly complex situation, that of the Far Eastern conflict, it is easy reading. There is none of the trappings of expression, repetitions or circumlocutions once an accompaniment of a state paper and always so perplexing to the layman. In giving the historical background, both before Sept. 18, 1931, and since; in dealing with actions on the part of China and Japan that raise debatable points; in quoting provisions laid down in the Covenant of the League of Nations, the Pact of Paris, and the Nine Power treaty, the report is unfailingly clear, and not lacking in dramatic force.

Part III may in time become a classic among summaries. Here, in less than three pages, is graphically set forth the outstanding features of a situation upon which representatives of fifty-seven nations were asked to pass judgment. This is a heartening portent to the man in the street who desires to be informed on what is happening in the world. But it is more than that. It is an endeavor to face the fact that if we are going to use world opinion to maintain peace, we must see that that opinion is far better informed than it is at present. Simple information is the very basis of international understanding—and lasting peace.

Germany: The Other Side

CHRONICLES of the moment share what an astute scholar once characterized as the difficulty which besets history—that it must deal with the "unusual, and therefore relatively unimportant," facts.

In Germany one of the nation's most significant elections has just been held. Its grave portents for democratic government in the Reich have been discussed at length. The unrest in its wake and the uncertainty ahead have formed an unavoidable part of the chronicle. The human suffering and outright homicide of preceding weeks have found a place even in the most objective accounts. Surely here is "unusual" material which neither journalist nor historian can ignore.

Yet this is not all of Germany. Accurate perspective must give weight to the other side of the picture. There is a stark movement toward social and administrative experiments, but there is also the vigorous search for a type of government which can demand popular sanction. Without question there is propaganda, as vigorous as it is clever, against Versailles; yet recognition of manifest injustices of the peace treaty is not limited to the confines of the Reich. There is talk of militarism; there is also a vast volume of pacific, even if inarticulate, sentiment.

Strife and conflict spring from lack of work, but there also is a herculean effort to solve the basic problem of unemployment. Charges of corruption touch the agricultural subsidies, yet thousands of honest farmers have been enabled to "carry on" only through assistance of the Government. Undoubtedly there is a sharp tendency toward economic nationalism; against this is a picture of a country battling to defend its markets from competition with nations having the temporary advantage of a depreciated currency. There are aggravating restrictions on international commerce; there is also the stalwart effort to keep the German currency from dropping off the gold standard.

Beyond the difficulties and behind the façade of unrest must be recognized an industrious and stable population. For every district where political clashes are reported, half a hundred go peacefully about their business. Surely not all of Germany is to be understood by what a German commentator has deplored as "so much running up and down stairs in the superstructure of politics."

A comparison may be drawn. On two successive days American news headlined the Berlin press. Banks had crashed in Michigan; gangsters had fired upon the President-Elect in Miami. German readers saw an unusual picture of America, vividly focused. Yet no thinking reader doubted that in Maine and Montana substantial citizens were going normally about their daily tasks.

It is only the archæologist, digging for his history, who can declare himself more interested in the menus of a people than the conquests of their Pharaoh. The problem today is not to ignore the unusual. It is to view it against the proper background. Deep fundamental tides must not be forgotten in watching the waves. Patient understanding of a nation in travail is not to be gained by ignoring its difficulties any more than it is by overlooking its virtues.

Yet the development of affairs in Germany is being influenced by factors that inspire confidence as well as alarm. And as these constructive forces gain ascendancy, not only will the interpretation of Germany become simpler but its problems will approach nearer a solution.

"Inching Along"

SOME of the big universities have been finding the sledding none too easy lately. A few of them have had to curtail some of the more costly sports. They have had to worry along in other departments also, paring off a few thousand here and there to meet shrinking returns from trust funds and donations. One sympathizes with educators who are striving to carry on in the face of handicaps. And just now it may be encouraging to remind ourselves that much can be done with little. Recently the news has carried such a reminder.

Dinah Watts Pace was born in slavery. Somehow, in spite of her inauspicious start, she obtained a college education. That in itself is a story. But, having fitted herself with an education, Dinah Pace was but started on that career that she herself called "inching along."

In 1884 two orphans were left in her care. Dinah resolved that the orphans should get an education. More than that, she resolved that as many orphans as possible should get an education. Her schoolhouse was a two-room cabin with empty packing cases for furniture. She took boys and girls off the street and educated them. She kept "inching along." That phrase she made the motto of her school.

Later, Mrs. A. C. Reed of Manchester, Vt., gave what must have seemed to Dinah, toiling over her packing-box desk, a huge donation, $1000. With this money she built a ten-room house and called it Reed House and School. Later still came a little farm where children in her care were given practical training on the land along with their regular education.

In 1917 fire wrecked her girls' dormitory, but not her courage. She continued to "inch along."

She has just passed on at 80 in Covington, Ga. Somewhere in the world are 465 girls and 235 boys who owe their education to her.

"Inching along" may not be an ideal mode of progress, but the shining example of Dinah Pace should be an inspiration to all who may be tempted to let obstacles stop them from advancing at all.

March

WHATEVER else may be said about its manners, March's reputation as a month that knows how to make a graceful exit cannot be ignored. Of course, one may point out that this "wild, stormy month" sometimes sets that reputation at naught and, having come in "like a lion," decides to continue its roar and rampage to the end. But locked in the fair fastness of lilting alliteration, its vaunted virtue will not vanish.

It is notable—indeed, has been noted by no less an authority than William Cullen Bryant—that "passing few are they who speak" in praise of March. Perhaps the explanation lies in this month's ability and proclivity to sing its own laudations, long and loud. Do you hear that whistling? That is March saying "Whe-e-ew! What a great month am I!" Do you hear that banging, as of a shutter against the wall? That is March pounding the round table of the seasons for attention.

Ah, but—

The pussy willows are peeking out, down by the creeks and rivers where young Americans watch for spring. And over English hedges housewives who remained quite calm about Britain's going off the gold standard are waxing quite excited over the possibilities of their first crocuses. And if the time for mops, and carpet beaters, and much pulling about of furniture is fast approaching, so is the time for hoes and spades and seed catalogues.

March is a month for those who look ahead. The frigid winds, the blizzards, the toiling icy seas are behind. Slushy sidewalks, brimming gutters, splashy roadways are at hand—or rather at foot, and well-founded the philosophy that needs not a pair of rubbers to preserve its composure!

But that is not to say that in March one cannot be happy except he think of April. A muffler, an alert eye for the best place *not* to step, and a sense of humor can make March a veritable summer of gayety, and a harvest-time of smiles and nods exchanged among those who must share precarious moments at blustery street corners. Oh, March, take our thoughts aloft, but not our hats!

Editorial Notes

Harvard upper-classmen appraise the ready resources with which the bank holiday left them and announce a per capita capital of 22 cents. But the terse declaration fails to indicate whether the college boys are meekly confessing their poverty or permitting themselves the liberty of a boast.

Records set in 1932 for height and depth of exploration, by Prof. Auguste Piccard and Dr. William Beebe, well may stand during this year while we strive for a correspondingly increased breadth of vision.

While President Roosevelt did not need all the timber which was available for his Cabinet, much of the remainder can be used advantageously in other posts to reinforce the Ship of State.

Overture to Rome

THE very atmosphere of the platform at Victoria Station is charged with something besides smuts and noise. True, the train itself is a stolid British one, bound only as far as Dover. But there is a perceptible feeling of excitement about the crowd scattered along the side of the train. Not all the passengers, of course, are journeying as far as Rome, but all are bound for the distant places of the Continent, and it is impossible to stroll up and down among one's fellow passengers and overhear fragments of light-hearted conversation or parting behests without being infected by the general air of anticipation.

Perhaps there is a celebrity or two, and flash-light photographs are taken. But one thing is certain. Those who are going to Rome will receive strict injunctions from those who have been, but are not going this time, to be sure to throw a soldo in the Fontana di Trevi for them, and so insure their return one day to the Eternal City. For such is the immemorial rite, and a gratifying one it is to the small urchins who, at the end of day, wade into the waters of the fountain and recover these offerings to the gods of superstition.

The real experience of the journey, however, begins at Dover, as the white cliffs pull away from the steamer across the blue expanse, flecked by the sun with dancing points of silver, as the wind strikes the cheek fresh and clean off the sea.

* * *

I defy anyone to be unmoved at such a moment. Especially if it is a first departure, one's country, whatever it may be, stands for a daily life, for ordinary occupations, for much that is humdrum and familiar; and to leave it is to escape from it, and at the same time to feel affection for the loved familiar things left behind.

At Calais, there is no gentle ushering into the genial land of France. The steamer sidles alongside the quay, among brown-sailed fishing boats, and the visitor descends from the comparative calm of the deck into a Babel of tongues. Trucks clatter, cranes whir, and there is a shouting of directions, a riot of gesticulations. To the Saxon it all appears to be done with unnecessary violence and heat, until he realizes it means nothing and he finds himself doing the same thing.

At length, after he has managed to catch the eye of the customs official, he finds himself established in Wagon-Lit Number so-and-so, Compartment thus-and-thus, and takes stock of his surroundings. This long seat along the wall is to be shared with no one. Apparently it turns over and pulls out at night time and makes a comfortable bed; and there by his head is a jolly little concealed light for reading by at night, which he at once switches on and off.

* * *

The train begins to move, leaves the harbor behind, gathers speed and is soon swinging along through the broad undulating fields of Normandy; and it does not seem long before it is slowing down for the suburbs of Paris, and has pulled up, panting, at the echoing Gare du Nord. From here it makes a circuit of the city, occupying about forty minutes, to the Gare de Lyons, where it picks up other passengers for Italy. This circuit is very tedious, and allows plenty of time for our traveler, if he is adventurous, to take a taxi and go direct through the streets to the Gare de Lyons. Let us suppose he does so.

It is early autumn, and dusk is falling, and the lights are lit on traffic and sign, in street lamp and shop window. The heavens are dark blue, and the air is cool and velvety. The streets are full of Parisians who have laid down their toil for the day. They pour out of shop and office, besiege tramways, scramble onto the rear of autobuses and sway good-humoredly on their jolting platforms, or they stroll along the pavements and relax over tables in the brightly awninged cafés.

The taxi driver, if he is imaginative, or has a business eye for his meter, will take our traveler the longer route, threading his way down the Rue La Fayette, across the Place de l'Opéra, where vehicles swoop and swerve from every angle, to join, after a swift course down the avenue, the more sedate, ever-flowing stream of traffic along the Rue de Rivoli, with its arcades and cosmopolitan throng. If the driver is sentimental, too, he will take him over the Pont St. Michel, to look at the dark beauty of the Seine, the long sweep of lamps on either bank stretching away into the dusk, and the river boats, like brightly lit shadows, gliding swiftly up and down.

In a little while he is at the Gare de Lyons, and must accost one of the blue-bloused brigands (surely they can't be porters) and find out which is his train, for by now it will be at the platform waiting for him. Yes, here is his compartment again, and there are his papers on the table.

* * *

After dinner it is found that the carriage conductor has paid a visit and transformed the long seat into an inviting bed. By the time the traveler has undressed, the train will have reached the Alps. And if he is interested in his surroundings he will probably feel a desire to look out of the window. This particular traveler did, at any rate. He pulled the blinds right up.

All around loomed the black shapes of mountains, clear cut against the star-bespangled canopy of the heavens. The moon had risen, and rode high above their massive shoulders, throwing brilliant contrasts of light and shadow. The track drove its serpentine way through tortuous valleys; it hugged the base of some grim bulk, soared over dizzy ravines, cut through dark forests, or skirted some winding river, turned into a stream of molten metal by the white light of the moon. There had been a frost, and the moonlight had transformed the powdery dust lying gently on earth and leaf and grass and bough, into a gossamer veil of silver thread, set with myriads of tiny gems. It was a long time before the traveler, with a sigh of reluctance, lay back and fell asleep, lulled by the rhythmic chatter of the wheels beneath his head.

When he next awoke, it was to blink at the Italian customs official, who in the early hours of the morning boarded the train at Modane and opened his door for the purpose of comparing his passport photograph with its original. Apparently the likeness was satisfactory.

Then another experience awaited him. The train had emerged into the sunshine on the level plains of Lombardy. But behind him, meeting his gaze almost with a shock, were the Alps which it had just left behind. They marched in majestic procession along the horizon, soaring peak upon peak far up into the turquoise sky, as if suspended, their white touched faintly with rose in the warm glances of the rising sun.

* * *

Now the way lies through vineyard and orchard and pasture—where brown-faced peasants drive their ox-drawn carts—to Turin; through the outriders of the Apennines, and down the long descent with Genoa at the end and a glimpse of sea beyond.

After Genoa, the train joins the coast almost at once. Here the track positively clings to the very edge of the land. Great brown crags tumble sheer down into the blue, blue sea, and shelve away beneath, tinting the clear depths with green and purple shadows; and here and there a sunny villa, set among palms and flowers, clings to the face of the rocks. The coast is irregular, and the train one minute skirts a little bay basking in the sun, with the white-fringed wavelets gently lapping under its very wheels; next moment plunges into darkness as it burrows its way through a rocky promontory. Sunlight and darkness follow one another with bewildering suddenness.

Inland to the left stretches a more pastoral prospect. Hill after hill sweeps sharply upward, thickly clothed in the green of the olive tree, right up to where, at the very summit, a close packed village is perched, staring white against the deep blue of the Italian sky. Below lie scattered farmsteads; their flat roofs shimmer in the sun, their gay blue shutters are flung back against smooth walls, plastered and washed with soft pastel shades.

That, for mile upon mile, is Italy. The train draws nearer and nearer to Rome, and the sun sinks toward the sea.

Night has fallen when the train comes to rest at the Stazione Centrale. The taxi pulls out of the station and crosses a square, in whose center is a large fountain. It is very old, and the jets of water are projected from its rim to converge and fall at the center. It is beautiful by day, but of late years it has been illuminated by hidden lights, making it doubly beautiful at night, so tastefully has the work been done. Perhaps it is symbolic of all Rome, where extreme modernity is so closely interwoven with antiquity. And, with its many-colored music for both eye and ear, it serves as a fitting *coda* to the 1200-mile overture to Rome.

F. B.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

A Modern Banking System

THE cost of the present collapse of credit is very great—in industry stilled, in countless activities curtailed. The inconvenience and annoyance involved are undoubtedly the most widespread and intense the country has ever experienced.

Yet the price will be well worth the paying, we suggest, if out of the mess the nation at least obtains a modern banking system. It can be argued that only from such an appalling and universal debacle could American sentiment be aroused to demand the needed changes.

We hope, greatly, therefore, that when President Roosevelt submits his program to Congress for its special session Thursday noon he will stop at no halfway measures. The banking system needs a house cleaning, yes. All that Mr. Roosevelt said in his speech is true. But the bulk of American bankers are able and honest, keenly conscious of their fiduciary responsibility toward their depositors. The best bankers in the world could not save an antiquated banking system, such as this country now possesses, from the hysteria of hoarders.

The nation has led the world in the swift development of machinery for the manufacture of goods. It lags near the rear in its credit machinery by which these goods must be marketed. It is still using localized banking of the stagecoach pioneer days. The Federal Reserve System was a vast improvement. But as long as the deposits of the nation are divided into numberless puddles of small, independent banks, many of them subject to no central regulation, the foundation of the Reserve system remains hopelessly weak.

There must be branch banking on a wide scale, as in England and Canada. There must be a single national banking system, rigorously supervised. Only after such a reformation has been accomplished can there be serious discussion of a guarantee of deposits—and then it would be unnecessary, for failures would be negligible.

We hope that no mere palliative will be accepted. The nation today knows the importance of its banks as never before. What seemed to many citizens remote institutions of no general concern are now seen to be vitally involved in the life and sustenance of every man, woman and child. Unless we are greatly mistaken, the country is in a mood to insist upon a change from the ground up—a change that will make its credit structure as strong as the best. May President Roosevelt seize his great and unique opportunity to accomplish this urgently needed reform.—*New York Herald Tribune.*

To Call Back the Saloon

"THE great wet conspiracy," this newspaper termed it the other day. Now Edward B. Dunford, attorney for the Anti-Saloon League, exposes the tactics of the conspirators. "Recent events have clearly revealed the wet objective," said he at Washington Saturday. "They are determined to restore the legalized liquor traffic, and in the meantime are willing to encourage an illicit traffic despite the Constitution."

That is to say, they will incite violations of the Constitution and the laws, and then point to their own mischief as reason why the people should vote for repeal.

Protesting that the saloon must not be restored, they are spending millions of dollars to bring it back. While holding up the platforms of two great parties as expressions of national opinion, they are proposing a plan of repeal that could have no other ultimate than violation of the pledges of both parties against a return of the saloon. . . .

If the proposed repeal measure should carry, the saloon will come back. That's the issue now before this country. A vote for repeal will be a vote to bring back the saloon and all its old-time evils.—*Spokane* (Wash.) *Spokesman-Review.*

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented.

A New Deal for Nations

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

At the time of our national election there was a great deal of talk about the new deal. European nations also desired a new deal in that they wished the United States to do something about their war debts.

In order to obtain a new deal from the United States, are they willing to give a new deal to each other? This may be done by cutting down armaments and by returning to conquered nations the territory which was taken from them. This action on their part would constitute a new deal for the nations and would thereby eliminate a future incentive for war as well as being a possible inducement toward further revision of their war debts. This idealistic state is not impossible of attainment when we consider the record of our own nation.

Since the dawn of American history, the United States has never offensively attacked another nation to gain new territory. Nor did we terminate a war with the seizure of territory. Our war with Spain offered an opportunity for the seizure of the Philippines. We waived this and paid for them. We paid England, France, Mexico and Spain for territory that comprises many of our states.

Until such times as nations are ready to approach the broader interpretation of internationalism, when boundaries and borders will be no more, and when territory will not belong to any one nation, but will be held in trust by all men—as long as there remains a nationalistic thought—it will be needful for each nation to deal honorably toward one another by paying for territory instead of seizing it. By these lawful methods, international peace and progress will go forward.

LEROY E. MILLER.

Dubuque, Iowa.